

Portfolio

£22,000 to be won

There is £22,000 to be won today in *The Times* Portfolio competition: the weekly prize of £20,000 and the daily £2,000. Yesterday's £2,000 was shared between two winners, Mr Gavin Rustomji of London and Mr Cyril Wallace of Bicester, Oxfordshire. *Portfolio* list, page 18; weekly prize changes, back page Information Service.

Father of Down's baby jailed

Paul Brown, the father of Louise Brown, the Down's syndrome baby who disappeared last May, was yesterday jailed for five years after being found guilty of manslaughter. He had been charged with murder.

Susan Pullen, the child's mother, received a six-month suspended sentence. Jan Brown, Paul Brown's brother, was jailed for nine months and his wife, Brenda, received a six months suspended sentence. **Page 3**

Moscow shows Sokolov is well

Moscow television reported yesterday that Marshal Sergei Sokolov, the Soviet Defence Minister, met his Thai opposite number in a move apparently intended to quash Moscow rumours that the marshal had died. Tass also carried a report saying that he has invited his Czechoslovak opposite number to visit Moscow later this month.

Possible PWR sites named

Two potential sites for the construction of a pressurized water-cooled reactor nuclear power station have been identified in North Wales. They are at Trawsfynydd and Wylfa. But there are no firm plans for development in the areas. **Page 2**

Bandsman dies

Corporal Sean Cripps, injured in the RAF band coach crash in West Germany which killed 20, has died at Rheindahlen.

Egg progress

A London hospital has taken an important step towards being able to thaw frozen human eggs and develop them into early embryos. **Page 3**

Joyride jail

The Irish government approved a plan to turn the former IRA prison on Spike Island in Cork harbour into a detention centre for joyriders, because of an upsurge in car thefts.

IRA plot denial

Security sources in Northern Ireland have dismissed suggestions that the IRA had attempted to kill the Prime Minister before the Brighton bomb attack. **Page 2**

Greek retreat

The Greek Government has withdrawn a controversial proposal for quicker procedures to amend the constitution after stiff opposition. **Page 4**

Brazil hitch

Brazil's civilian President, Senador Tancredio Neves, was rushed to hospital for an operation just hours before his swearing-in. His deputy stood in at the inauguration ceremony. **Page 4**

House gloom

Greater competition and lower costs on house conveyancing are still a long way off, according to critics of the Administration of Justice Bill. **Family Money, page 25**

Donovan quits

Mr Raymond Donovan, US Labour Secretary, facing larceny and fraud charges over a construction firm's activities, resigned.

Loan crisis

Ohio is closing 70 savings and loans institutions for three days as an emergency measure to halt a massive run on deposits. **Page 19**

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Letter: On complementary medicine, from Dr R. D. Tonkin, and others; Lebanon, from Mr I. Lucas
Leading articles: US budget; Miners; Tax on peacocks

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Israel plans to set up buffer zone in south Lebanon

From Christopher Walker, Rosh Hanikra, Lebanon border

Concern is growing that Israel has no intention of withdrawing completely from Lebanon but will instead establish a "security zone" running several miles beyond its northern border. The area would be controlled through its advisers serving with the Israeli-backed South Lebanon Army.

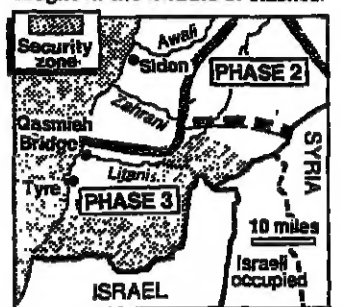
UN sources claim that attempts are being made by Shin Bet, Israel's internal intelligence service, to persuade militant Muslim residents to leave the zone. They fear that it may become a battleground for the Israelis and their new Shia Muslim enemies, with Israeli units rebased along the border making repeated forays into, and beyond, it.

A detailed map predicting the shape of the zone is on display at the headquarters of Unifil, the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon.

The line stretches six miles north of the border and runs 35 miles from the shores of the Mediterranean to the foothills of Mount Hermon. It cuts through the Unifil zones and would leave territory now patrolled by units from France and Fiji cut off to the north.

The zone would be larger than that controlled for Israel by the militia of the late Major Saad Haddad before the 1982 invasion. Haddad's force became the SLA under General Antoine Lahad. Its weapons, training, uniforms and finance are provided by Israel.

No Cabinet decision has been made to establish the zone, but UN sources note that Mr Shimon Peres, the Israeli Prime Minister has spoken favourably



Yesterday Mr Ilan Kfir, one of Israel's leading political correspondents, disclosed in the Tel Aviv newspaper *Hadashot* that moves are underway inside the Cabinet to secure formal approval for the establishment of the zone under nominal SLA control. He reported that the concept was backed by Mr Peres and supported by a majority of ministers.

Mr Ariel Sharon, the chief architect of the 1982 war, has proposed to the Cabinet that a zone stretching 30 kilometers north of the border and open to action by mobile Israeli units

should be considered. Informed sources believe that a narrow strip will be approved.

Israeli Arab affairs experts, including Dr Clinton Bailey, a former adviser to the Defence Ministry, have given a warning that attempts to establish a Christian-dominated buffer zone will increase the chances of permanent hostility between Israel and the Shia Muslim majority of south Lebanon.

Threats by Shia leaders to take the guerrilla war into Galilee are being taken seriously and municipal leaders from northern Israel have been invited to attend tomorrow's Cabinet meeting in Jerusalem.

The signs are that, advice against the setting up of the buffer zone has been ignored. Speaking this week about Israel's future intentions to soldiers who conducted the raid on the village of Zrariya, in which 34 people were killed, Mr Yitzhak Rabin, the Defence Minister, stressed that Israel would continue operating in Lebanon after stage three of the pullback is complete.

"We are trying to implement the government decision but we want to make it clear to them (the Lebanese) that wherever there are terrorists, wherever an operation against us is initiated, we shall get there," Mr Rabin said. There are no lines and no borders that will offer shelter to anyone who harbours us.

● **BEIRUT:** The Israeli Army arrested four journalists near Tyre yesterday, reliable sources said (AFP reports). They were last seen in an Israeli military vehicle near El-Bas with their eyes blindfolded.

'They attack us from everywhere'

Fear and tension on frontline

From Robert Fisk, Israeli frontline

The Israeli soldiers were covered in dust, their uniforms filthy, their faces lined with tiredness. Amid their earth revetments, they had suffered another mortar attack from the Lebanese guerrillas north of the Litani. Their logistics base on the El-Bas road to the south had been bombed by Katyusha missiles.

The rockets had been fired just next to me on the seaford boulevard in Tyre, two missiles that swept through the night sky with an earsplitting screech, a bright flame on their tails followed by two thunderous explosions across the darkened bay.

The Israelis had first thought they were being shelled from the sea and their tracer bullets had skipped off the waves after the attack. Yesterday morning, Israeli troops and Shin Bet intelligence men had cordoned off a section of the

Five gunmen kidnapped Mr Brian Levick, a British businessman, in west Beirut yesterday, and the British Ambassador advised all Britons in the mainly-Muslim sector of the Lebanese capital to leave (Reuters reports from Beirut).

Mr Levick, aged 59, was the second Briton abducted here in two days. The British embassy said gunmen dragged Mr Levick from his car outside his home.

Scientist's kidnap, page 5

seaford in a hopeless search for clues. Although they did not know it, they were more than 500 yards from the launch site.

On the Israeli frontline at the Qasbiyah Bridge yesterday, you could almost feel the fear and tension. Israeli troops sat in their broken dirt revetments, Galil assault rifles cradled on their knees, some wearing *yarmulkes* on their heads,

counting the 11 days they have still to stay in Lebanon.

A few had clearly been deeply affected by their experiences, blaming even the Press for the military swamp in which they found themselves. "Goodbye you son of a whore," one said in quiet but articulate Arabic as I drove past his armoured personnel carrier.

Others were more polite. A bearded, 26-year-old private who gave his name as Amir announced shyly that he was to be married in 20 days time to a 19-year-old girl. "I can't telephone her, I have no contact with her," he said softly. "I can't even wash here. I feel dirty. When I want to wash, I have to go to El-Bas camp and when I go there, all the rooms are full of soldiers sleeping."

Even as we spoke, a mortar explosion vibrated through the air from the Israeli position up the river. Amir had lost two of his friends in a mortar attack. **Continued on back page, col 5**



MPs to get defence information

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

Two separate obstacles to the proper examination by Parliament of the Government's £18,000 million defence programme yielded yesterday to pressure from the Public Accounts Committee of the Commons and its principal adviser, Sir Gordon Downey.

In one case, Sir Gordon, the Comptroller and Auditor General, reported to the committee on Thursday that the Treasury was being denied information from the defence industry with which to verify a 15.5 per cent target rate of return on non-competitive contracts worth more than £5,000 million a year.

The Government had accepted the recommended rate of return, although industry was withholding the basis of the calculation on the grounds of commercial confidentiality. MPs on the committee were disturbed at the Treasury's failure to extract the information the Commons would need in judging the reasonableness of defence contractors' profits.

Last night, after Sir Gordon's observations were reported prominently in *The Times*, a Treasury spokesman said: "The Treasury has just been given the information we wanted. We are examining it urgently and will be able to respond to any questions the PAC may put to us."

The second case concerns the cost of maintaining defence stores with a replacement value of more than £5,000 million where the PAC, on the strength of evidence gathered by Sir Gordon, has been pressing since last summer for savings to be made.

On Wednesday, the committee was told by Sir Clive Whitmore, permanent under-secretary at the Ministry of Defence, that a report prepared for Mr Michael Heseltine, the Secretary of State, by Mr Peter Levene, his private adviser, found that stockholdings were not extravagant. When the committee asked for the Levene report to be made available to the Controller, Sir Clive, on Mr Heseltine's instructions said it was private and could not be released.

The indignant committee members cut short their evidence session with Sir Clive, and their chairman, Mr Robert Sheldon, Labour MP for Ashton-under-Lyne, said members were "extremely dissatisfied". **Continued on back page, col 3**

Brittan's life jail warning to fans

By Nicholas Rothwell

Hooligans could face life imprisonment for the most serious offences committed in the latest wave of soccer violence. Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, said yesterday.

Mr Brittan, speaking to Conservative students at Nottingham University, also said that young soccer fans "who get caught up in this mass lunacy" might be banned from Saturday afternoon matches.

His strong stand came as the Government readied itself for concerted action to address the problem of soccer violence.

The Football Association has been told to provide a report within a week outlining its plans to deal with hooliganism on the scale of Luton this week.

Yesterday Brentford, which was due to play host to Millwall on Saturday, cancelled the game.

Brentford officials said that building work would make it difficult for the police to keep rival fans apart.

Meanwhile, Mr Edward Taylor, Conservative MP for Southend East, called for the reintroduction of the ban as a penalty for violence. He said that would be a more significant response to the Luton rioting than the commissioning of reports and inquiries.

As soon as the Football Association report is ready, Mrs Margaret Thatcher intends to meet FA officials to work out ways of dealing with clubs with a record of associated violence.

The government's tone was set by Mr Brittan, who said: "I share to the full the concern and revulsion of the public and the overwhelming majority of soccer supporters at these outrages."

"Football riots are nothing less than outbreaks of savagery, they threaten the safety of football, and they smear the country's good name abroad," he said.

Also the FA chairman Mr Bert Millichip, said that England's appalling record of soccer violence had cost it the right to host the European Football Union's championship in 1988. He said scenes of hooliganism such as those at Luton were solidly involved in the European Football Union's decision to choose West Germany.

● Rotherham United said yesterday that its third division game with Millwall on Tuesday would go ahead.

The club's secretary, Mr Norman Darvall, said Millwall fans and officials were assured of a warm welcome.

"We don't expect a lot of Millwall supporters because it is a midweek match, a long way from home. But those who come will be escorted into a part of the ground well segregated and escorted out afterwards."

Cruise will be deployed in Belgium

From Ian Murray, Brussels

Belgium is to keep its promise to Nato and allow immediate deployment of 16 cruise missiles on its territory. They should be operational at the Florence air base by the end of the month - exactly on schedule.

The Prime Minister, Mr Wilfried Martens, brought months of agonising indecision about deployment to an end yesterday, when he told a very noisy Parliament that failure to honour the Nato timetable "would work against the desired end of a substantial reduction in the threat which weighs on Western Europe."

The decision had only been taken, however, after the Soviet Union was given a last chance to reconsider its policy of

US relief, page 5

deploying SS20 missiles. Mr Leo Tindemans, the Belgian Foreign Minister, had seen his Soviet counterpart, Mr Andrei Gromyko, in Moscow on Thursday after President Chernomir's funeral. He had left convinced that Russia intended to pursue and amplify its deployment policy.

Mr Martens told the Parliament that if the Soviet Union had been prepared to accept a separate agreement on medium-range nuclear missiles, "Belgium would have postponed installation of the first 16 missiles until the end of the first session of negotiations (in Geneva) in order to give them the greatest chance of success."

"The Soviet response was that the uncoupling of the negotiations on medium-range missiles was impossible given that the USSR considered these weapons to be strategic and

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The independent magazine *Planned Savings*' most recent survey of 20 year regular premium with profit pension policies showed The Equitable Life Pension Fund at £42,095 to be once again among the best, 22% higher than the average of our competitors.

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Flagship of South Africa's liberal press to close

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

The flagship of South Africa's liberal English-language press, the *Rand Daily Mail*, is to be closed at the end of April and replaced by a new national financial daily, entitled *Business Day*, which will appear for the first time on May 1.

The closure of the paper, which was widely admired and respected abroad for its crusading campaigns against apartheid, was announced last night by the directors of South African Associated Newspapers, the group which owns it, after months of rumours about its future.

Most observers here regard it

Rand DAILY MAIL

10 years, including 15 million read last year.

Business Day would be "similar in style and format to Britain's *Financial Times*, with an emphasis on the reporting of local and international financial news."

It would be published in Johannesburg, Cape Town, Durban and Port Elizabeth, becoming the first nationally circulating South African daily newspaper.

An estimated 300 employees would be redundant but some would be offered re-employment on the new publication, the group said.

Mr Rex Gibson, editor of the *Rand Daily Mail*, told *The Times* last night that the paper's closure was "a tragedy for a proud newspaper and for the country". A former editor, Mr Allister Sparks, said: "One of the world's great crusading newspapers has been killed by years of inept management."

صكزا من الاصل

Father sentenced to five years for killing of Down's syndrome baby

By Tony Samstag

The father of Louise Brown, the Down's syndrome baby who disappeared last May and has not been seen since, was yesterday sentenced to five years, after a jury at the Central Criminal Court found him guilty of manslaughter.

Paul Brown, aged 31, of Tierney Road, Streatham, south London, received a four-year sentence for the killing, and an additional year for conspiring to pervert the course of justice by making false statements to police designed to conceal the baby's death. He had been charged with murder.

The jury of seven women and five men took nearly six hours to decide, by a majority of 10 to 2, on the manslaughter charge.

Ian Brown, aged 34, Paul Brown's brother, of Streatham Common North, south London, was sentenced to nine months each on charges of conspiring and for impeding his brother's prosecution, sentences to run concurrently.

Susan Pullen, aged 30, the baby's mother, who lived with Paul Brown, received a six-month suspended sentence on the conspiracy charge, as did Ian Brown's wife, Brenda.

The seven-day trial was exceptional, not on its emotional content but in that it

was one of very few murder prosecutions in which the body of the alleged victim had not been found.

The crown contended throughout that the defendants had woven "a web of lies and deception" about the baby's disappearance, and that the day before they reported her missing the father had killed her after a bout of heavy drinking, and over the hysterical protests of the mother.

The family had then disposed of the body perhaps near Brighton, Sussex, and subsequently pretending that their car with the baby in it had been stolen from outside a newsagent's shop in Battersea.

The defendants had denied all the charges.

Yesterday, Mr Justice McCowan, granting Pullen a suspended sentence, said that he was "wholly satisfied that you wanted to keep your baby and that you were a loving and caring mother".

"Her death was a matter of great distress to you, and I have no doubt that it was only out of loyalty to Paul Brown, and in an agony of mind, that you tried to cover up for him," he said.

As sentence was passed Brown took her hand. It was almost the only contact between them since the trial began.

Sentencing Paul Brown, the judge said that he was taking heed of defence pleas to draw "the most favourable inferences it was possible to draw". But he had set about concocting an elaborate plan "to conceal what you have done and what involved your family in that plan".

In the most distressing testimony of the trial, neighbours told how, in the early hours of May 27 last year, they had heard Pullen screaming, shouting and crying "No, don't do that". It was at that moment, Mr Roy Amlot, prosecuting, alleged, the child was killed.

After the trial had ended, Detective Chief Insp William Forman, who led the investigation, described the case as frustrating and "very very delicate". It was the only murder case without a body that he had known in 29 years in the force.

Although in theory police were still looking for a body, there was "no more searching to be done" and the case was unlikely to be reopened.

Louise Brown was born on May 13 in St. Thomas's Hospital, London and was almost immediately diagnosed as a Down's syndrome baby. She was reported missing two weeks later, on May 28.



The four defendants involved in the trial pictured outside the court - (top) Susan Pullen and Paul Brown, with (below) Ian Brown and his wife, Brenda.

AA fears petrol costs threaten car repairs

By Clifford Webb

The latest petrol price increase, making the £2 gallon inevitable, will lead to more skimping in maintenance and more breakdowns, the Automobile Association said yesterday.

The AA's latest survey of motoring costs shows that last year the average motorist drove 69 fewer miles, paid £33 less on service and repairs, £3 less on insurance, and £20 less on petrol.

But the result was a record 13 per cent increase in breakdowns, up from 2.2 million in 1983 to 2.5 million. A new monthly expenditure survey of the most common cars on the road puts the Austin Metro 1000 in the lead.

The AA published its evidence to the Commons transport committee inquiry into toll charges on estuarial crossings yesterday, describing them as unfair, unsound, and inconsistent. The Severn bridge on M4 is tolled, but the Avon bridge near by on M5 is not. The little-used Erskine bridge is tolled, but the Clyde tunnel close by is not.

The Forth and Tay bridges are tolled, but new bridges at Kessock (Moray Firth) and Ballachulish (Loch Leven) are free.

Car costs per mile

	Total	Petrol	Service	P	P
Merco 1000	8.8	5.6	0.4		
Covalee (post 1982)	8.8	5.3	0.5		
Fiesta 1100	9.2	5.6	1.0		
New Escort 1300	9.7	6.3	1.4		
Sunny	10.1	6.6	1.1		
Marina 1300 Mark 2	10.7	7.1	1.1		
Chevette 1256	11.2	7.2	1.0		
Corina 1600 mk 2	11.6	7.4	1.5		
Corina 2000 mk 2	11.7	8.1	0.9		

Youth team is planned for work in community

By Colin Hughes

The first steps towards forming a British "peace corps" of youth community service volunteers will be taken today, with or without government backing.

A conference organized by the Tawney Society, the Social Democratic Party's "think tank", is expected to establish a non-party political working group, which will, for the first time, include industrialists and financiers prepared to fund voluntary service pilot schemes.

The group's first task will be to help organize research by the independent Policy Studies Institute.

The institute has already told the Society that it has funds for research, which would be into costs, the trades union's role, how to involve a cross-section of young people, and what sort of incentives would be needed to attract volunteers, they would also test and run pilot projects as models for a national scheme.

"Ideas for a British peace corps have been around for a long time now, but we believe we are at the point where we can start putting them into practice", according to Mr Mark Goyder, chairman of the society's group which last autumn produced detailed proposals in a report entitled *Count Us In*.

Mr Goyder said that the report had attracted considerable interest among industrialists, who wanted to see concrete proposals which they would then consider funding. It was hoped a series of successful pilot schemes would persuade the Government to back a national operation.

'Cot death' causes are discovered

Evidence that partial explanations can be found for many "cot deaths" was published yesterday as a 200-strong conference of child care specialists called for more detailed post-mortem examinations on unexpected baby deaths. (Our Social Services Correspondent writes.)

A study in London of 98 "cot deaths" led to the death certificate being changed in 20 cases after detailed examinations. Mrs Elizabeth Watson, a medical sociologist at the London Hospital Medical College reported in *The Lancet*.

Only in one case was the family doctor told, in five cases the parents were informed and the new diagnosis was not relayed routinely to the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys, so they remained recorded as cot deaths. Parents should be told where a possible explanation has been

found, speakers at the conference, called by the Department of Health recommended.

Mrs Watson said "If parents believe their child has died from a mystery illness they are bound to be worried it could strike again and are quite likely not to have other children. But some of these changed diagnoses showed pneumonia or blood poisoning which is quite unlikely to happen again. If we have a cause of death, the parents should have it."

"By failure to notify general practitioners an important source of help for bereaved parents is being neglected". In the United States, parents receive a written report after a post-mortem examination in cases of sudden infant death. A similar system for informing parents of possible explanations for the death is needed, she said. Learning from mistakes, page 13

Test-tube treatment given freeze boost

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

Doctors and technicians at the Royal Free Hospital in London have taken a crucial step towards being able to freeze human eggs and later develop them into early embryos.

The advance could remove the need to freeze human embryos for test-tube baby treatment; one of the more controversial areas of the treatment programme.

But although the Royal Free work could eventually remove the need for freezing, it is likely that it would be halted if Mr Enoch Powell's private member's bill to ban embryo research becomes law.

The hospital's announcement came the day after Gregory Jackson, Britain's first frozen embryo baby, left St Mary's Hospital, Manchester, six days after his birth.

Up to now, scientists have been able to freeze and thaw human embryos and human sperm successfully. But human eggs have proved much more difficult. Freezing the eggs at -196 degrees C has been possible, but when they have been thawed out attempts to fertilize them have failed because they have been damaged. The damage is thought to be caused during the removal of the cryoprotectant used to replace water in the egg.

It is similar to anti-freeze and prevents ice forming in the egg, which would fatally damage its membranes when it is frozen.

In a letter to *The Lancet*, however, a team led by Professor Robert Shaw, Professor of Obstetrics and Gynaecology at the Royal Free, report that they have successfully added a less commonly used type of cryoprotectant to the eggs, removed it, fertilized the eggs, and then watched a resulting embryo develop to eight cells.

It is at this point in many test-tube baby treatments that the tiny embryo is replaced in the mother.

The next stage would be to freeze an egg and see if it can be successfully fertilized.

The team points out that freezing embryos raises many ethical issues. These include what to do with spare embryos if a first attempt for a test-tube baby succeeds, how long the embryos should be kept in suspended animation, and whether if mother no longer needs them, they can be used for experiments.

A frozen embryo in Australia became the subject of international controversy last year after its parents, a rich American couple, both died in an aircraft crash.

The Royal Free team says that much more work is needed before the technique could become the basis of a test-tube baby treatment.

But if the technique proves successful, potential babies could then be stored as frozen eggs to be fertilized later.

Accused GP says he was blackmailed

A doctor accused of making a woman patient pregnant during an "examination", yesterday claimed she and another man had been blackmailing him.

Dr Ahsanul Haque, aged 49, told a disciplinary hearing in the General Medical Council in London that he had never committed adultery with the woman, who was referred to as Mrs X.

He said that a £3,000 payment he had made through a solicitor in 1980 had not been for maintenance, but to prevent Mrs X's boy friend from carrying out a threat to harm his wife and kidnap their only son.

He had not gone to the police because they had taken no action when he complained previously of racial harassment.

Dr Haque, of Hyde Road, Willesborough, Ashford, Kent, is also accused of behaving indecently towards two other female patients.

Earlier, a former policeman told the hearing that she was ordered to strip off her uniform and fondled by the doctor when she visited him complaining of an itchy nose.

The woman, known as Miss Y, said she reported the incident to her boy friend. He had said that although the doctor's behaviour "was clearly wrong", his experience as a police officer was that an independent witness would be needed for a "satisfactory conclusion".

The hearing continues.

£23,304 for Lindisfarne singer

Ray Jackson, the lead singer of Lindisfarne, the folk rock band, yesterday won damages totalling £23,304 in the High Court, from the record company he claimed had ruined his "promising" solo career.

Mr Justice Michael Davies, who made the award against EMI Records, said the company had not given the singer-songwriter a "fair crack of the whip" by promoting his records with a solo artist in 1976. He awarded Mr Jackson and Mr Barry McKay, his manager, damages of £12,500, with interest from January 1978, making a total of £23,304.

The judge said that in 1978, when Lindisfarne temporarily broke up, Mr Jackson, now aged 36, had decided to try to make a success as a solo artist. With his manager he entered into a contract with EMI in October 1975 with a promise that they would release three singles in the first year.

But only one single was released, which left Mr Jackson with the "strong and burning conviction he had been let down by a company he had trusted", the judge said. Soon afterwards they made it clear to him they were not going to release any more records.

EMI had defended Mr Jackson's claim, saying that the first record had been a failure, selling only 300 copies, and that musical material provided by him was not satisfactory and would have been a commercial failure.

The judge said that Mr Jackson was not obliged to provide his own material under the contract.

Mr Jackson, of Church Street, Henley, West Yorkshire, rejoined Lindisfarne in 1978.

Mr Justice Davies found that EMI had failed to fulfil the contracts or demonstrate a justification in law or fact for not doing so, and that Mr Jackson and his manager were entitled to damages.

Aids screening 'needed to reassure the public'

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

A Department of Health operation to prevent the disease Aids being transmitted through blood transfusions is likely to find only a small number of people with the virus, but is still necessary to reassure the public, the Department of Health's chief medical officer said yesterday.

The department plans to test the blood of two million donors within the next year, but the chances of the virus being among them might be lower than one in one hundred thousand, Dr Donald Acheson said.

Different versions of a screening test, designed to detect antibodies to the Aids virus in the blood, are being developed in Britain and the United States. An American version is likely to be available first in Britain.

Before any testing begins, however, rigorous evaluation of the system will have to be completed. The difficulty with

such tests is that the results may include both false positives, in which the person does not actually have the antibodies, and false negatives.

Dr Acheson could not say yesterday whether the screening test would be nationally available at blood transfusion centres and clinics for sexually transmissible diseases. There were substantial scientific and practical difficulties to be overcome first, he said. However, the test is likely to be widely in use later this year.

Dr Acheson described Aids yesterday as "certainly the most serious disease to strike many Western countries since World War Two". But although the disease might seem to be almost 100 per cent fatal early in its history, it is highly probable that minor forms of Aids, in which patients would recover, would be encountered.

There have been 132 cases of Aids in Britain since 1981. Fifty eight of the patients have died.

M1 link would 'ruin' famous battleground

A public inquiry into the proposed M1-A1 link road was told yesterday that the Government's £107 million "green route" would ruin one of Britain's most famous historical battlegrounds.

The planned road to link the industrial Midlands with east coast ports starts at the M1-M6 junction at Cuthorpe and cuts through Northamptonshire towards Huntingdon.

The green route would cut through the Naseby battlefield where the famous charge by Prince Rupert took place during the Civil War in 1645.

Brigadier Peter Young, a military historian, told the inquiry at Kettering, Northamptonshire, that the Naseby battlefield is of historical significance and should be preserved in its entirety for future generations.

Sacked waiter denies theft

Mr Vincent Kami, one of the head waiters at the Dorchester hotel in Mayfair, denied stealing money paid for tea.

Mr Kami is one of three waiters dismissed from the Promenade Lounge at the hotel last year after a management spot check found 120 discrepancies, an industrial tribunal was told yesterday.

Mr Kami, from Acton, who worked at the Dorchester for 30 years, said yesterday that no one had stolen money and blamed any discrepancies on the introduction of a micro-chip cash register.

Mr Kami said: "I always trusted the staff in the Promenade. We worked very well together and everyone was always friendly. I never saw anyone steal anything." The hearing continues.

Senior police 'eager to leave'

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

A "furry of early retirements" of top policemen was related to difficulties in leading a modern police force, by the Police Federation magazine, *Police*, said yesterday.

The job is not what it was, Tony Judge, the editor, writes, and some senior officers cannot wait for the chance to get out.

Last October, a reduction was agreed in the minimum retirement age of chief constables from 60 to 55.

Sir Patrick Hamill, Chief Constable of Strathclyde, and his deputy, Mr Alex Morrison, will both retire in August at the age of 55, Mr Peter Marshall, Commissioner of the City of London, will retire at the end of

June after his 55th birthday, and Mr Kenneth Henshaw, Chief Constable of North Yorkshire, also aged 55, retired on February 6.

But around the country there is clear evidence of the problems facing today's chief constables, Mr Judge says. "Outside the Metropolitan Police, the chief officers of the largest forces in England and Wales, amounting to over 35,000 members, can all show the scars of recent encounters."

He says there is much speculation about the immediate future of Mr Kenneth Oxford, Chief Constable of Merseyside. "He has fought a series of battles with his police authority. In Greater Manchester, Mr James Anderton has been even more embroiled

in public squabbling with his police authority."

He claims the relations between Sir Philip Knights, West Midlands Chief Constable, and his police authority came to grief when they censured him after the last of a number of highly publicized cases.

Before he left the North Yorkshire force, Mr Henshaw spoke of predominantly financial reasons for his retirement, related to speculation about possible tax changes that would affect pensions.

The possibility of tax changes is also the reason why four chief superintendents in the force have left in the past four months to protect their lump-sum payments.

Schools for technology favoured

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

Government ministers are floating the idea of setting up special technological schools - the modern equivalent of the old technical schools - to prepare children better for a working life.

The idea, which will be regarded with horror by many educationists who say it would divide children into sheep and goats, is that many children need and want a more practical than academic education.

Many Conservative ministers bemoan the loss of the old technical schools. Mr Robert Dunn, the junior minister in charge of schools and Conservative MP for Dartford, says the demise of these schools was disastrous. "We need to reintroduce those technical schools to a new, modern, computer-age image," he says.

"We need to select children according to each child's ability and aptitude to benefit from the education being offered at these particular schools."

Mr Dunn flew the kite of setting up these specialist, work-oriented schools twice last week, and Department of Education and Science sources yesterday confirmed that other ministers were also interested in the idea.

Ministry launches £1.7m marshland experiment

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

A £1,700,000 experimental scheme to save thousands of acres of marshland in the Norfolk Broads from being drained and converted to cereal growing was launched yesterday by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Countryside Commission.

The project is of national significance, not only because of the ecological importance of the broads, but because it marks the first venture by the ministry into conservation. By coincidence the announcement follows closely an agreement in Brussels that agricultural grants can in future be paid for conservation purposes, and it presages a radical reappraisal of the whole grants system.

The scheme covers some 11,500 acres of the 50,000 acres for which the Broads Authority has overall responsibility, and includes the Halvergate Marshes which have been the subject of a prolonged dispute between farmers and environmentalists.

About 150 farmers will be offered compensation of £50 an acre a year in return for giving a number of undertakings to the commission. Those are that they will take only one cut of hay or silage a year, will not stock the land beyond agreed limits, and will consult the Broads Authority before remov-

Solicitors quit case on refusal of joint trials

Solicitors defending more than 30 students accused of offences during a visit to Manchester University by Mr Leon Brittan, Home Secretary, withdrew from the case yesterday when their applications for joint trials were refused at Manchester City Magistrates' Court.

Thirty-two students were

charged with using conduct likely to cause a breach of the peace.

Part way through the hearing, Mr Vaughan and other solicitors withdrew from the case. Some students pleaded not guilty, and magistrates entered not guilty pleas on behalf of those who refused to plead, fixing trial dates in April.

Fifth of micro outlets may be lost next year

By Bill Johnstone, Technology Correspondent

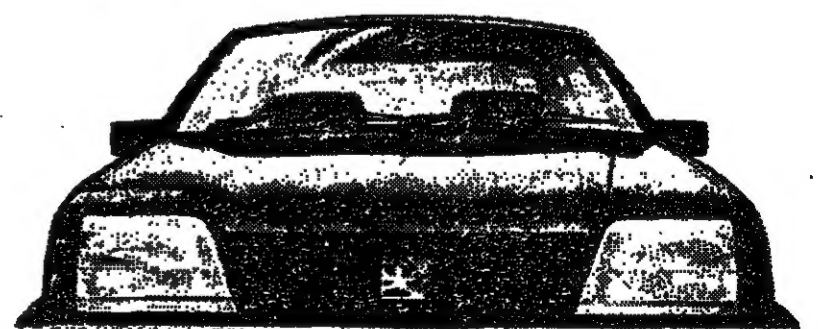
At least 20 per cent of equipment suppliers in the British microcomputer market will drop out within the next year, according to a report published by the National Computing Centre.

The prediction is based on an MCC survey which shows that in the past casualties in a year have been as high as one in three.

But the study says: "By no means all have gone down. The figure masks takeovers and mergers as well as those who have been retrenched into dealership or consultancy."

More than half the microcomputer systems on the market come from the United States, slightly less than a third from Britain and the remainder from Japan.

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Foreign Secretary voices Whitehall's doubts about Reagan's SDI

Howe underlines the risks in Star Wars

By Henry Stanhope
Diplomatic Correspondent

Sir Geoffrey Howe yesterday urged the United States to proceed only with the "utmost deliberation" in its Star Wars policy, in case the risks outweighed the benefits to the world.

He also called on the superpowers at their Geneva talks to negotiate a treaty on anti-satellite (ASAT) weapons, which would protect each other's "eyes and ears" in times of crisis.

Eleven ambassadors and high commissioners together with senior diplomats from other London missions heard the Foreign Secretary pose a series of questions on President Reagan's Star Wars policy known as the Strategic Defence Initiative.

In a policy-making speech to the Royal United Services Institute in London he gave warning against the dangers of allowing weapons research to acquire a momentum of its own, so that political decisions were preempted by what he called "the march of technology".

It would be not only myopic but dangerous to ignore the extensive research into space-based defences which had been continuing for many years in the Soviet Union.

But if we were to move from an offensive to a defensive which had been continuing for many years in the Soviet Union.

But if we were to move from an offensive to a defensive strategy to keep world peace, research on both sides had to show this could be managed

without creating "dangerous uncertainties".

We had to ask, Sir Geoffrey said, in words which clearly reflected Whitehall's doubts about the Star Wars policy, whether the hundreds of billions of dollars spent on it might be better employed elsewhere.

"How far will we be able to impose new burdens on defence budgets already under strain? And what will be the effect on all the other elements of our defences, on which Western security will continue in large part to depend?"

In referring to the impact on arms control, the Foreign Secretary described the 1972 treaty limiting anti-ballistic missile (ABM) systems as a "keystone in the still shaky arch of security" we had built with

the East during the past 15 years.

But to deploy space-based defences would be inconsistent with the terms of the treaty. As was agreed between President Reagan and Mrs Thatcher at Camp David last December, deployment would have to be a matter for negotiation.

"I do attach importance to convincing the Soviet leadership that we in the West are serious in our aim of maintaining strategic stability at significantly lower levels of nuclear weapons. We are serious about arms control. And we must be seen and heard to be so", the Foreign Secretary said.

Finally we had to consider the consequences for the Atlantic alliance: "this unique relationship".

Deployment could take many years. But we could not aim at

many years of insecurity and instability.

"In terms of Nato's policy of forward defence and flexible response, would we lose on the swings whatever might be gained on the roundabouts?"

"The attractions of moving towards a more defensive strategy for the prevention of war are as apparent as are the risks. It would be wrong to rule out the possibility on the grounds that the questions it raises are too difficult."

"But the fact that there are no easy answers, that the risks may outweigh the benefits, that science may not be able to provide a safer solution to the nuclear dilemma of the past 40 years - all these points underline the importance of proceeding with the utmost deliberation."

On anti-satellite weapons he said it would be a "serious blunder" if the West allowed the Russians to continue with their present monopoly.

But we should also recognize that the prospect of either side being faced at a time of crisis by the loss of its strategic eyes and ears would be "gravely destabilizing".

He added: "The Government takes the view that if negotiations were to succeed in imposing mutual constraints on anti-satellite systems, these could have a helpful impact over a period of years."

"We should take that opportunity now, if it is in the western interest. Any such ASAT agreement could be limited if necessary to a fixed period, in order not to prejudice the future," Sir Geoffrey said.

Belgian cruise go-ahead relieves White House

From Nicholas Ashford
Geneva

American officials associated with the US-Soviet arms control talks expressed satisfaction yesterday at Belgium's decision to allow deployment of cruise missiles on its soil.

They considered that the Brussels announcement strengthened the hand of US negotiators in the talks on reducing intermediate-range nuclear (INF) missiles in Europe.

The Americans had been concerned that a Belgian decision not to allow deployment of 48 cruise missiles would have led to a similar move by The Netherlands later in the year. That would have meant that only three Nato countries, Britain, West Germany and Italy, would be allowing deployment of the missiles which Nato regards as an essential counter-balance to the deployment of SS20 missiles by the Soviet Union.

The US revealed earlier this week that the Soviet Union had increased the size of its SS20 force to 414 missiles, capable of

MISSILE COUNT

Latest deployment	Planned figures in parentheses
W Germany	45 (108)
Britain	0 (32)
Italy	0 (16)
Belgium	0 (48)
Holland	0 (48)
	45 (108) 48 (464)

Deployed figures obtained and 1984. It is presumed these have increased since, but figures are not given officially, sources merely state deployment is continuing.

delivering a total of 1,242 warheads. NATO has deployed 100 single-warhead Pershing and Cruise missiles so far.

The Americans were also concerned that a negative decision by Belgium would have increased anti-nuclear sentiment in Europe and thereby undermined its negotiators' position at the bargaining table. Moscow has already launched a new propaganda campaign designed to drive a wedge between the US and its European Nato allies.

The next meeting between

US and Soviet negotiators is to take place at the Soviet mission here on Tuesday. The two delegations will shortly split into three committees which will tackle the INF, strategic and space weapon issues.

The talks have begun on a positive note with both sides expressing seriousness of purpose and optimism that agreement can be reached eventually. However, nothing of great substance is expected to be achieved during the early weeks of the talks.

WASHINGTON: The White House welcomed Belgium's announcement that it would allow immediate deployment of cruise missiles and said this would have a considerable effect on the US-Soviet arms control talks.

"We applaud the steadfastness of the Belgium Government in moving ahead with the decision to deploy," the White House spokesman, Mr Larry Speakes, said.

"The Belgian decision will have considerable effect on the talks in Geneva... It demonstrates the resolve of the Nato allies."

Dutch stick to their guns on deployment

From Robert Schall, Amsterdam

The Belgian decision to deploy cruise missiles leaves The Netherlands as the only Nato country in which the American missiles are scheduled to be sited where no final decision has yet been taken.

According to Mr Job de Ruiter, the Dutch Defence Minister who is known not to favour deployment on Dutch soil, the Belgian decision will not influence the Government. In an interview with Radio Netherlands in Stockholm, where he was attending the European Security Conference, he added that he did not think it would influence Dutch public opinion either.

The Dutch peace movement has had success in swaying public opinion in The Netherlands with anti-cruise demonstrations attracting up to half a million people. However, its influence has ebbed and according to opinion polls more than 60 per cent of the population no longer oppose deployment on Dutch soil.

The Dutch Government announced in June last year that a final decision would be taken this November on the basis of "objective criteria". This means that if the Soviet Union has deployed more SS-20s, The Netherlands will deploy 48 missiles by 1988. If the Soviet Union has not increased its numbers of SS-20s, the Dutch will not deploy. According to Nato figures the Russians have now deployed 414 SS-20s.

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Mozambique regime strengthens its hand

Lisbon to curb Machel rebels

From Martha de la Cal, Lisbon

The Mozambique Foreign Minister, Mr Joaquim Chissano, said in Lisbon after talks with Senator Mario Soares, the Portuguese Prime Minister, that his Government was satisfied with assurances from Portugal that steps would be taken to curb the activities in Lisbon of the Mozambique National Resistance movement, Renamo.

Maputo has protested for several years about the use of Lisbon by Renamo as a propaganda and operational centre against President Samora Machel's Government. Mozambique has claimed the Renamo secretary-general, Senator Evo Fernandes, and his European representative, Senator Jorge Correia, both Portuguese citizens, have links with prominent Portuguese politicians, including

ing members of the Government. Renamo is reported to use Lisbon as a base for recruiting mercenaries among former Portuguese soldiers who fought in Mozambique during the war of independence.

The Mozambique Minister for Economic Affairs, General Jacinto Veloso, has accused the Portuguese in Renamo of continuing to supply arms, military training and political support to the MNR rebels. He has said there are ex-colonialists in Portugal who had property in Mozambique before independence, and named a former Portuguese businessman in Mozambique as a possible Renamo backer.

General Veloso has accused Malawi, the Comoros Islands

and several Arab countries of assisting Renamo.

Both Mozambique and South Africa have blamed the Portuguese for their inability to enforce the non-aggression agreement signed last March at Nkomati.

The Portuguese Government has been reluctant to take direct action against Renamo representatives because, under Portuguese law, citizens are free to speak on behalf of any cause or organization. But last week, Senator Soares finally agreed to act.

Among measures being considered is a law which would make "provocations which bring reprisals" a crime. Those would include "acts not authorized by the Portuguese Government which could damage it militarily, diplomatically, economically or socially". The offence would be punishable by up to six years' imprisonment.

Senator Fernandes reportedly will remain outside Portugal for a while. Senator Correia, on the other hand, is still in Lisbon.

In an interview with *The Times* Senator Correia said the Portuguese Government has no grounds to arrest him. "We of Renamo in Portugal only furnish information as is the right of every citizen. We do not traffic illegally in arms or recruit mercenaries."

He claimed that Renamo was not financed by private Portuguese citizens. "No one can supply the large amounts of money needed," he said. "We are helped by the countries of western Europe and the Middle East."

Senator Correia insisted that it was only the support of South Africa and the United States that was keeping President Samora Machel's regime in power.

He said that Renamo would never agree to govern jointly with Frelimo under the present Marxist regime in Mozambique, as has been discussed in South Africa.



Under guard: The rebel militia commander, Mr Samir Geagea, arriving in Bkerke, Lebanon, for a meeting of Christian political and military leaders.

Syria threatens to defend embattled Gemayel

From Our Own Correspondent, Beirut

Syria yesterday warned that it would intervene to defend the Lebanese Government against Christian militiamen in east Beirut as the last Phalangist stronghold loyal to President Amin Gemayel fell to Christian gunmen in a 15 minute battle during the afternoon.

At least two people were reported killed and six others were wounded as militiamen took over the position beside a cluster of roman columns in Karantina just above the Beirut port.

Mr Samir Geagea's rebellion within the Phalangist movement has effectively deprived President Gemayel of what little was left of his Christian power base.

The Christian rebels, all of whom are sympathetic to Israel and deeply resent Syria's new influence over the Lebanese Government and the Phalangist Party represent the most serious threat to government control in the capital since Muslim militias took over the west of the city just over a year ago.

At three points on the main coastal highway north of Beirut yesterday, Phalangist militiamen fought with heavy machine guns and rifles in an attempt to keep open the roads leading up into the Meiri hills, an area traditionally loyal to President Gemayel - he was elected deputy for Meiri in 1972, his father Pierre founded the Phalangist party and his family have lived in the Meiri town of Bikfaya for several generations.

"Syria wishes to emphasize its support for Lebanese legitimacy," the Damascus state radio announced yesterday. The Syrian Government, it said, regarded the Phalangist uprising against President Gemayel as "a suspicious move".

Producers in the Gaza Strip were prevented from exporting to Western Europe, which historically was their main market. They were selling to Arab countries, Mr al-Shawwa said, but at a loss because of the high cost of overland transport and indirect taxes levied by Israel in transit.

Mr al-Shawwa said that under present arrangements

Gaza Arabs urge EEC to allow in produce

By Edward Mortimer

An appeal to the European Community to admit fruit and vegetables produced by Arabs in Israel-occupied territory has been made by Mr Rashad al-Shawwa, the former Mayor of Gaza, who was deported by the Israeli authorities in 1982.

Mr al-Shawwa, who is now chairman of the Gaza Strip Benevolent Society, has just completed an official visit to France and Britain, during which he met President Mitterrand, M Claude Cheysson, the EEC Commissioner for External Affairs, and in London Mr Richard Luce, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs.

Mr al-Shawwa said that under present arrangements

both citrus fruit and vegetables produced in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip were excluded from the EEC, although produce from both Israel and Jordan were admitted under agreements with those countries. The occupied territories were thus penalized because they had no internationally recognized government to negotiate on their behalf.

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Study casts doubt on value of mastectomy

From Trevor Fishlock
New York

An American breast cancer study indicates that women who have a tumour excised, with minimum disfigurement, fare as well as those who have the entire breast removed.

The study makes a significant and controversial contribution to the debate in medical circles on the best way to treat breast cancer. The standard conservative action for many years has been mastectomy, a treatment which some women resist and which is emotionally traumatic.

The new study indicates that lumpectomy, followed by radiation treatment, is as effective as mastectomy in cases where tumours are discovered early. Lumpectomy leaves the breast intact, apart from the surgeon's scalpel scar.

For many years surgeons treated breast cancer with radical mastectomy, in which not only the breast but also the underlying muscle and lymph nodes were cut away. But during the 1970s doctors found that this was no better than total mastectomy, in which the breast was removed but the muscles were not. Radical mastectomy is now employed in only about 1 per cent of cases in the United States.

There has been an increasingly "minimalist" approach in recent years and more patients have had their cancer treated by removal of part of the breast or by lumpectomy.

Nevertheless, a number of doctors believe that removal of the breast is still the best treatment. As another consideration, some think that this action avoids the possibility of their being sued by patients whose cancer reoccurs after lumpectomy.

The new study, the results of which are published in the *New England Journal of Medicine*, was financed by the Government as a way of helping to resolve the argument.

During the past nine years a total of 1,843 women in 89 American and Canadian hospitals were monitored. All of them had tumours of one and a half inches in diameter, or less. A third had mastectomies, a third lumpectomies and a third lumpectomies plus radiation.

The overall conclusion of the report is that those who had tumours excised, with or without radiation, have a slightly better prospect of surviving five years than those who had a breast removed.

An analysis, based on 39 months of observation and statistical projection, shows that 85 per cent of those who had lumpectomy and radiation will be alive in five years, while 76 per cent of those who had mastectomy will be alive.

The study shows that follow-up radiation after a lumpectomy is important. Only 7.7 per cent of the women who have this treatment will suffer a reappearance of a tumour, while 28 per cent of those who have lumpectomy without radiation will have a recurrence.

During the study, women who developed another tumour after lumpectomy then underwent mastectomy.

Alfonsin seeks to put Washington in picture

From a Correspondent, Buenos Aires

President Raul Alfonsin begins an eight-day official visit to the US tomorrow, seeking greater US "comprehension" for Argentina's economic and political problems.

Although he has had harsh words for President Reagan's Central American and nuclear arms policies, Senator Alfonsin is to get red-carpet treatment after his arrival at Langley Air Force base in Virginia tomorrow night.

His schedule includes meetings with President Reagan and the Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz, a speech to a joint session of the US Congress, and visits to New York, Chicago and Houston, Texas.

Argentine officials say the prime objective of Senator Alfonsin's trip will be to seek help in handling Argentina's economic crisis, which consists of a \$45 billion foreign debt, a recession and wild inflation that raised prices more than 700 per cent during the last 12 months.

The officials say that Senator Alfonsin will appeal for more US investment in Argentina.

Accompanying President Alfonsin will be his new Economy Minister, Senator Juan Sourrouille, who replaced Senator Bernardino Grinspun as minister last month. Senator Sourrouille has promised to take a hard line against inflation.

But the appointment on Wednesday of Senator Grinspun as Planning Secretary, a key post in the Economy Ministry, is likely to raise US concern about how hard a line Senator Sourrouille can expect to take. While he was minister, Senator Grinspun consistently opposed tough monetary and credit restrictions.

Khamenei escapes bomb blast at prayers

Teheran (Reuters) - A bomb went off here among tens of thousands of prayer worshippers during a sermon by President Ali Khamenei, killing six people, including the bomber, the official media reported.

After the bomb blast President Khamenei calmly resumed his speech on Teheran campus. He blamed the Paris-based Mujahedin guerrilla group. But Iran's national news agency, IRNA, implied collusion by Iraq, whose warplanes flew over Teheran within half an hour of the blast and met heavy anti-aircraft fire.

IRNA said the air intrusion was "apparently timed unsuccessfully to coincide with the explosion at the university" so Iraq could have claimed its aircraft raided the Friday prayer meeting.

Hitler's yacht sold for \$1

Jacksonville, Florida (AFP) -

The Ostwind a yacht built for Adolf Hitler in 1939, was sold for \$1 this week by Mr Horace Glass, who had bought it in 1971 for \$5,000 and had spent \$178,000 on restoring it. Mr Glass who had had to give up work on the yacht for health and financial reasons, said: "I'm losing everything I put into it, plus 12 years of labour not just from me but my family too."

The Ostwind was seized by the US Navy after the Second World War and used by the American Naval Academy as a training ship.

Minister's fate undecided

The Foreign Office said that it had no confirmation of a news agency report that Mr Norman Saunders, Chief Minister of the Turks and Caicos Islands, who was arrested in Miami last week on drugs charges, had resigned.

Mr Timothy Renton, Under Secretary of State at the Foreign Office hinted in the Commons this week that Mr Saunders should consider resignation in the interests of good government in the islands (Henry Stanhope writes).

Bus kills 10

Islamabad (AP) - Ten people were crushed to death when a speeding bus ploughed into a group of waiting passengers outside the Pakistan town of Multan. Three of the victims were children.

Arctic warmth

Oslo (Reuters) - Military exercises to test the Arctic warfare skills of some 10,000 Nato troops began in northern Norway, but military planners were disappointed by warm weather.

Last Manchus

Peking (AP) - The native tongue of north-east China's Manchus people, who established the Ching dynasty and ruled from 1644 to 1911, is almost extinct, an official Xinhua news agency report said.

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SPORTING DIARY

Simon Barnes

Smaller World

Denis Howell, the shadow sports minister, has taken up arms against the television sports boys. London Weekend Television is planning to cut its Saturday afternoon programme, *World of Sport*, down to two hours in September — but Howell thinks this is not on. What's more, he suspects it may be against the Independent Broadcasting Authority's charter, which he believes may include a legal obligation to cover sports other than the major ones. He has written to the IBA and to the Home Office, and hopes for a meeting in April. Meanwhile, he has engaged a lawyer to study the IBA charter to check the extent of its sporting obligations.

Bolted food

The Royal and Ancient golf club has answered a "Save our sheep" plea from local farmers at Royal St George's, the venue for the 1985 Open Golf Championship. Several animals had to be slaughtered after the last championship in 1981. Autopsies revealed the sheep had swallowed nuts, bolts and nails after the tented village was removed from their grazing land. This time the R and A will use a giant electro-magnet to remove debris.

Sharp thinking

It seems that the Irish flavour of Cheltenham Festival Week has affected the organizers of the Quantock Stagbushes point-to-point meeting, which takes place at Willinton today. Some riders have complained that the bends are too sharp. The organizers have solved this problem with uncommon neatness. The races will now be run in the opposite direction.

Cold shoulder

The recent cold snap produced its fair share of postponements, but when Vale of Leithen met Coldstream in the East of Scotland league, the referee decided to go ahead. After conceding three goals in a first half of driving winds, torrential rain and freezing temperatures, Coldstream decided that enough was enough. Its chairman told the players not to play the second half. The league fined the club and awarded the points to its opponents, but Coldstream is appealing. The same weekend, a Scottish rugby player left the pitch suffering from hypothermia. Coldstream insist it was justified.

Play the game

Last year, cricket was played on the London stage. Now we have rugby. A play called *Up'n Under* opens at the Fortune Theatre on March 26, and includes a rugby match in the script. The work, an Edinburgh Festival fringe success, was described thus by one critic: "Six artists simultaneously play both Wheatseaf and their formidable opponents — bad-tempered zombies breathing fire and with shoulders like dustbins. Ballet, slow motion and man-to-man tackling all contribute to the hilarious finale."

Women kick-off

The great strides taken by women rugby players are confounding the game's traditions. Last weekend they held a splendid 14-team tournament, including a side from North Carolina. Major won the final 12-0. The male side of the game has allowed the women to call themselves the Women's Rugby Football Union, despite fears of acronyms confusion with the Dutch Welshmen. Bastions of the sport have given the women at least nominal support and the number of teams has grown from 20 to 29 in the 12 months. Most of the new outfits are clubs, sides rather than college teams. "Most players would like their club to put on a women's team," said the WRFU's press officer, Tricia Moore. "But the committee men tend to be unsure." However, no committee men in the world can stop a women's international taking place next season. An English, or perhaps a British, side will be taking on the French in Paris.

Final fling

This weekend, I am privileged to announce the National Indoor Ultimate Frisbee Championships will be held at Warwick University. Ultimate Frisbee is a five-sided game played with those once-fashionable plastic flying saucers. One of the peculiarities of Ultimate Frisbee is that there are no referees: all disputes, I am told, are settled amicably by the players concerned.



"Man, that's a lot of money for a smoke-filled basement"

Falklands: now for normality

by Malcolm Deas

The behaviour of Millwall football supporters — rather worse than that of the Argentinian occupation forces in the Falkland Islands — distracted the House of Commons and the country from Thursday's debate on the Foreign Affairs Select Committee's Falklands report, and the Government's White Paper in reply to it. This is deplorable, since the select committee reached a conclusion that ought to be properly weighed: "The present situation cannot be regarded as being in the best interests of either the United Kingdom or Argentina. That the present situation, although understandable in the short-term, can only offer an uncertain future for the islands in the long-term, and that some kind of accommodation with Argentina is not only inevitable, in view of the cost of the present policy to the UK, but also desirable if the Falklands are to have any prospect of long-term economic prosperity and political stability." The problem of the islands ought to command more attention than a little riot in Luton.

As a debate is a debate, the occasion did not pass without accusations of intransigence. The British Government does not yet deserve them. The situation in the South Atlantic is extraordinarily

complex and has no immediate single solution in the realms of practical politics and practical diplomacy. One can agree with the select committee about the need for "some kind of accommodation" with Argentina in future, while at the same time finding it hard to define with any exactness what that should be. One can also agree with the Government's belief that it is prudent and right "to avoid conjecture about the long term" — it can easily produce reactions in still-heightened sensibilities that merely make matters worse.

Unfortunately, the present poor state of communications between the two countries makes for misrepresentation, even at official levels.

The result is dangerous for all concerned. It is not a good thing if otherwise level-headed Argentinians represent an official attempt to paint an alarmist picture — the Foreign and Commonwealth Office does not share any such evaluation. Nor does the Government wish to see bad relations between Argentina and Chile, or try to create them by plants in the pages of the *New Statesman*. Nor is the preamble of the Falklands Consti-

tution part of some deliberate design to make an intractable situation even more intractable, or the restoration of the title of Governor — the islanders are used to it and prefer it — an aggressive "colonialist" revival. When sober assessments are hard to make, it is not the sober who make themselves heard.

The Government's White Paper repeats the formula that "successive British governments have made it clear that they have no doubts about our sovereignty over the Falkland Islands", but that is inevitable: governments involved in territorial disputes can never express the slightest public doubt on their position.

It is also inevitable that the document, on the Falklands constitution preamble, should contain paragraphs on self-determination. The Government gives a convincing account of its attempts to restore normal relations with Argentina, and our intransigence, is essentially a "refusal to discuss sovereignty in the present situation".

Argentina had several possible motives for her decision at Berne that this was not enough; she was involved in negotiations with Chile and the IMF, and may have felt that

anything that looked like a concession could not be risked. There were clear signs that President Alfonsín's policy was not yet fully formulated, and that there were differences in his government about how best to proceed. The outcome was the notion that normalisation of relations could not be discussed without sovereignty.

It is understandable that Argentina fears a return in normalisation to further decades of British diplomatic "Micawberism" with Britain idly waiting for proposals to turn down as the issue returns to its old place on our list of priorities. If that were the case then we would have learnt nothing from 1982, and in due time the rest of the civilized world might line up with Lord Avebury. But normalization would be more likely to lead to dialogue of the sort that Dr Caputo has described in his recent interview with *The Times*, "which does not commit either side, it simply permits each side to understand each other's arguments".

The atmosphere can be changed, and as it changes different possibilities can emerge. The details of how this is to be done are best left to old-fashioned diplomacy.

The author is a Fellow of St Anthony's College, Oxford.

Tom Bower on one of the war's great unanswered questions

Why did the Allies let Hitler live?



Amery, the man who wanted to, Spurburg (right) the man who didn't, and von Stauffenberg, the man who tried. Below, bomb damage from the attempt

"Churchill probably didn't know in advance about the Heydrich operation. We know that he didn't like to be told about that sort of thing." Because of that, Spurburg concluded, "We had the feeling that Churchill would not have wanted us to assassinate Hitler."

In contrast Julian Amery, a successful SOE agent in Egypt and the Balkans, claims that Churchill above all understood the nature of leadership: "He would have realized that only Hitler's demonic personality kept Germany in the war, especially after June 1944. He would have supported Hitler's removal to shorten the war."

Amery had personally sent a Macedonian terrorist, "Vilmar", to kill Hitler in 1941. On the eve of the attempt in Vienna, "Vilmar" apparently became drunk and compromised himself. The mission would have needed London's approval but SOE's official historian, M. R. D. Foot, says that he saw no record of it.

Churchill's personal and official papers are also astonishingly silent on the whole issue. A paper referring to Heydrich's assassination surprisingly lacks any handwritten comment by the prime minister, making it difficult to gauge his opinion. However, among US Eighth Air Force papers there is a reference by it commander, Major-General Ira Eaker, to a recommendation by Churchill to bomb a hotel in Paris where Hitler was believed to be staying. Eaker rejected the idea: "That would be like anarchy."

Similarly, British suggestions for bombing Hitler's retreat at Berchtesgaden and the Wolfsschanze, his eastern command headquarters, were also rejected by the American air forces.

Underlying those rejections was Churchill's explicit view of what should be done if Hitler were captured. Convinced by the mass of explicit reports which by 1944 had reached London describing Hitler's genocide policies, Churchill had publicly branded Hitler as a war criminal who, on identification, should be instantly shot. To his chagrin, both Stalin and Roosevelt rejected his proposition.

On balance it would seem that by 1944 Churchill would have favoured Hitler's assassination, but did not explicitly put himself on record. He was therefore without any political directive that the SOE council entered into its second major discussion on the subject.

On July 20, 1944, news of Colonel von Stauffenberg's unsuccessful bomb attempt on Hitler's life at the Wolfsschanze reached London. "We were very surprised by that attack," Spurburg recalled, "and for several days the SOE council considered its attitude in a different light. After all, there seemed a possibility that we could send a German group who would get local support."

SOE's X-section, headed by Ronald Thornely, a peacetime employee of the Ideal Boiler Company, was responsible for resistance activities in Germany. Any recommendation for Hitler's assassination would have needed X-section's sponsorship. According to

Spurburg, "X-section was not a proper operational section like those running underground activities in occupied countries, but was exclusively involved in anti-Nazi propaganda."

SOE correctly assumed that any group sent to Germany could not have even survived without German sympathisers to provide shelter and information. During the discussion in London, X-section dismissed any notion that a politically acceptable resistance movement existed.

Although Hitler's unprotected public appearances had become rare during 1943, a determined and well-placed person could still discover his travel arrangements. X-section believed however, that it would never get access to this information. Together, those negative arguments convinced a majority of the SOE council, including Spurburg, to abandon the idea.

Sir Peter Wilkinson, for a time SOE's head for central Europe and later a successful SOE agent in Austria, still supports that decision: "Hitler's removal would not have pricked the bubble."

That opinion has been disputed by many Germans since the war. They point to the paralysis that overcame the German military and political establishment in the immediate aftermath of von Stauffenberg's bomb.

It was only Hitler's survival and his extraordinary pressure that protracted the war for nearly 10 months. There is little reason to doubt that a successful allied assassination plot after D-Day would have shortened the war. However, some SOE executives still doubt whether a suitable German group could have been organized from Britain. It is an understandable but erroneous view.

The Foreign Office's wartime German policy was based on the misconception that Germany was monolithically Nazi. Anthony Eden commented in May, 1940, "Hitler is not a phenomenon but a symptom, the expression of a great part of the German nation." The Foreign Secretary's view, Germans were all bad without exception.

That policy implied the rejection of any possible cooperation with surviving anti-Nazi Germans. German social democratic elites in London were openly distrustful of Foreign Office officials, who were determined not to allow their return to Germany, even after the war. Consequently X-section, with Foreign Office approval, deliberately shunned the prime reservoir of potential assassins: the German exiles who were obviously anti-Nazi, and more importantly, the swelling ranks of German POWs.

Believing that the US army needed better intelligence in Germany, and frustrated by Eden's anti-German diktat, General Eisenhower appealed twice in 1944 to President Roosevelt to persuade the British to change their view — in vain.

It was only towards the very end of the war that the Americans discussed assassinating Hitler. OSS's European chief, Allen Dulles, based in Switzerland, had good contacts with dissident and high-ranking Germans. He did consider an assassination attempt but was overruled. By then, according to Richard Helms, an OSS agent and later director of the CIA, "No one knew how to get at him."

The question remains whether, had the American policy been put this down to that well-known disease Planners' Destruction ("all those awful high-rise flats") while others ascribe its basic ills to a lack of planning over the past 30 years simply indicates where the real problem lies. Neither satisfactory modern city nor well-preserved urban museum, committed neither to business enterprise nor to residential desirability, London currently lies between two stools.

The cities which function best today are those which make few concessions to the rural dream. Paris and New York both have their social problems — New York notoriously so — but these have more to do with the societies they serve than with the physical qualities of the inner city area, which in both cases functions

limit out of a bank's cash dispensing machine. He says that the loopholes he describes are now plugged but adds that 300 computer readers and a £1,500 reader/writer are on the market that are compatible with personal computers.

This means that hackers can read the algorithms within the magnetic strip on their cash cards. Experiments with what happens to the algorithms when cash is withdrawn, Cornwall speculates, should lead easily to the creation of false identities which can quickly be imprinted on the same card each of which will be able to withdraw its own £50.

Cornwall expects to see this happening any day and says the banks are fighting back by phasing out magnetic strips in favour of "smart cards". But the war goes on to the hackers' hackneyed-sounding motto: "to boldly go where no man has hacked before."

So it may be, but a "sport" with potential to turn illegal. Cornwall, for instance, sets out two methods of getting more than one's weekly cash

Philip Howard

Rustle of distant Thunder

Newspapers are manufacturers of waste paper. No: I was not thinking of their end products which arrive on your breakfast table, God and British Railways and the little accidents of the inkly trade permitting. You can call the public prints waste paper if you want, depending a bit on which ones you take, and how fastidious or choleric or crotchety you are feeling. I prefer to think of them as irresistible reading today, and fire-lighters or wrapping for cod and chips tomorrow; and, just occasionally instant history, or even literature.

The waste paper I had in mind was the by-product of publishing a daily newspaper. Viz., the old reporter's notebooks, publicity handouts, "blacks" or carbon copies of old pieces, illegible scraps, cuttings, copy-paper, books, pamphlets, impenetrable memoranda from the Editorial Management Unit or the Editor, and other papery trash with which we load our desks until we are in danger or being buried.

I can see why we never throw anything away. We work at speed, under pressure, and cannot bear to throw any paper in case it may come in useful one rainy day. We are all haunted by the silly incubus that one day we shall be at a loss for something to scribble about, or that the page will come out short of copy, and full of blank patches. We stockpile waste paper as Squirrel Nutkin stockpiled nuts.

There was a remarkable clearing out of the August Paper-Stables a couple of weeks ago when the Queen and the Duke toured the old word factory. Never have I seen such tidy desks. They would not have passed CO's inspection, let alone royal inspections, in the Black Watch, or anywhere else: to a senior naval officer they would have looked cluttered and higgledy-piggledy with paper to the point of irredeemable confusion. To a daily journal they looked empty and tidy to the point of Hollywood caricature. But that was two weeks ago, and now we are quite ourselves again, drowning in waste paper.

The bad news is that the British Library is opening an exhibition of this waste paper next Friday. Because of the bicentenary of the aged organ the rotters are exhibiting bits of paper from *The Times* that were never intended for publication. This is going too far, though I can see that there may be some interesting stuff in the mountain of paper.

I do hope they have got the letter from Henry James. He had been invited to contribute an obituary about a literary personage. Being James, asked for 600 words, he had contributed 2,000. The Obituaries Editor wrote back, enclosing galleries (in those faraway days they had things called galleries), thanking him for his eloquent tribute, insinuating that it might be a fraction too long, and inviting James to indicate an optional cut or six to bring the piece down to length.

Gillian Tindall

Something in the city

When I was a child there was a radio programme which claimed to "stop the mighty roar of London's traffic" to interview passers-by "in town tonight". The message was clear: London, then the largest city in the world, heart of the Empire, was an exciting if intimidating place, port of glittering centre of sophistication and big business, part docks and warehouses, part slums over which soot and Cockney warmth were deemed to be spread in equal quantities.

Now that London has lost its docks, many of its warehouses, its soot, the Empire and its world position, such an attitude is not only untenable but untenable. Today traffic is just as likely to roar through small country towns, those wanting the big city thrill will find it in more concentrated form in other capitals.

Meanwhile Londoners themselves are deeply embroiled in environmentalism, which mainly means trying to make their own bit of London as much like a non-urban habitat as possible. With a fine disregard for the fact that commerce and communications are what big cities are about, they campaign ceaselessly for pedestrian areas, more gardens, for keeping lorries out and urban motorways non-existent.

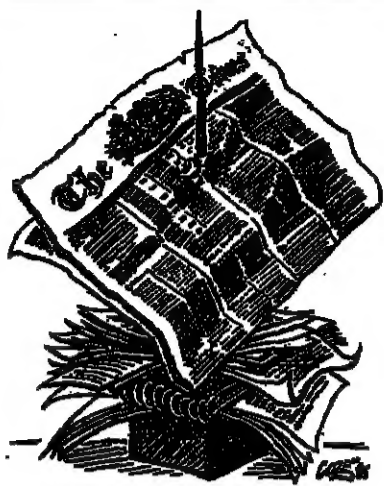
I am by no means sure about the wisdom, or indeed the disinterested objectivity, of some of these campaigns, but I have to admit that, after its brief late nineteenth-century twentieth-century flirtation with urban glamour, London is simply reverting to its original type. Most of it was never built as a city at all.

I am fond of London, but even its best friends agree that it does not function efficiently, in terms of housing, transport or sense of identity. The fact that some critics put this down to that well-known disease Planners' Destruction ("all those awful high-rise flats") while others ascribe its basic ills to a lack of planning over the past 30 years simply indicates where the real problem lies. Neither satisfactory modern city nor well-preserved urban museum, committed neither to business enterprise nor to residential desirability, London currently lies between two stools.

The cities which function best today are those which make few concessions to the rural dream. Paris and New York both have their social problems — New York notoriously so — but these have more to do with the societies they serve than with the physical qualities of the inner city area, which in both cases functions

James wrote back having marked a single sentence as an optional cut. Admittedly it was an Old Pretender's sentence, and went on a bit. But it was nevertheless not enough, as cuts go. In his letter James wrote: "I have marked a passage that you may delete from my article, if you must, without wholly spoiling the flow. BUT YOURS IS A BUTCHER'S TRADE." I am consoled by this story whenever I am total giles, having had to carve a review to pieces on the stone.

But the British Library cannot exhibit that, because the authorship of obituaries and leaders is embargoed in our archives until the Last Trump; and even then it is for the eyes of the Recording Angel only. So I am afraid that the exhibition is not going to solve the mystery of the *Times* leader that led directly to the resignation of a prime minister.



Nevertheless, the British Library intend to expose a great deal of fascinating and indiscreet waste paper that was never intended for the public eye. They have Russell's Crimea notebooks and other stuff for which the world is not yet prepared. I doubt whether this is wise, and reckon it should be stopped.

If it is too late to stop it, I shall be extremely interested to see whether, for instance, they have managed to identify the potent but invisible hand of Delane in more than a couple of leaders. He was editor for 36 years, and once observed: "Not a column has been published in *The Times* which has not some of my handwriting in the margin." But he was an organizing and politicking and socializing rather than a writing journal.

I hope the British Library has a section of editor's memos. I used to enjoy the ones from a former editor which started, "Some confusion appears to have arisen over..." and went of for pages until what had been as clear as noon was as obscure as midnight. It is going to cause trouble. But what larks, Pip, what larks!

Phone calls that don't go by the book

Technological pranksters, be they computer hackers or the phone phreaks of the 1960s, have long known how to rob telephone companies but it has always been a minority pursuit. From March 22, however, anyone with a soldering iron, a paperback that's being published on that day and 50p for a commonly available electrical component, stands a good chance of learning how to receive free calls.

The black box that makes it possible is described in *The Hacker's Handbook*, by "Hugo Cornwall" (Century Communications, £4.95). Moreover anyone with £4-5 and the soldering iron and what Cornwall calls "a well-stocked junk box" can make free outgoing calls. The black boxes are said by their adherents to be undetectable in use and removable in a second by tugging two wires, should an unwelcome visitor appear. The book does not contain the vital figures necessary to make this trick work.

How is British Telecom reacting to this potential surge of two funsters and fraudsters? Dozily. This week they had not read or heard of the book but a spokesman, Mr Chris Adler, said: "It's very irresponsible. These people are cheating everyone who uses the service. Be thankful to Mr Cornwall for keeping up the cost of telephone calls."

"If we come across that sort of stuff, we'll ask the person to take it off. If they won't, then we'll disconnect. We'd decide whether to prosecute according to the circumstances."

Hardly a staggering deterrent, but punishment arrives remarkably seldom in the world of computer crime, let alone the naughty tricks of hackers. An American source, Advance Information Management, reckons that only one computer crime in 22,000 is successfully prosecuted.

Losses from computer fraud are unknown but estimated to be

enormous. British computer fraud has been estimated at between £500 million and £2.5 billion, while in America the Stanford Research Institute estimates that it accounts for £3,000 million a year.

"Hugo Cornwall" (who is keeping his identity secret since he's an expert in computer security for banks and other sensitive businesses) exhorts his readers to observe a sort of Countryside Code and to "teach your fraud" but this is a naughtier book than it sounds on the surface. Hackery by its very nature involves theft of at least information, telephone and computer time and electricity. Cornwall acknowledges that it is "semi-legal and seldom encouraged", but goes on to describe hackers' attempts to gain unauthorized entry into computers as "a recreational and educational sport".

So it may be, but a "sport" with potential to turn illegal. Cornwall, for instance, sets out two methods of getting more than one's weekly cash



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

REAGANOMICS RESTORED?

In his 1985 *Economic Report* to Congress, President Reagan was almost bombastic in his assessment of the American economy. He contrasted the situation in 1981, when the USA suffered from declining productivity and the highest inflation in the postwar period, with an apparently much happier situation today. In his words, "With conviction in our principles, with patience and hard work, we restored the economy to a condition of healthy growth without substantial inflation."

Is the restoration really under way? Now that Senate Republicans are close to agreeing a spending cuts package with the Administration, the President seems to be making progress on one of his largest outstanding problems, the budget deficit. America's low level of inflation can be explained partly by the vitality of American labour markets. Strengthening demand for labour has been translated into more jobs and output, rather than into higher wage settlements. But another contributory influence has been the dollar's remarkable appreciation on the foreign exchanges. This has made imports cheaper and discouraged companies vulnerable to foreign competition from raising prices.

Indeed, there is growing evidence that the overvalued dollar is disturbing the allocation of resources between industries. Profitability in exporting or import-competing sectors has fallen compared to that in sectors selling entirely to the domestic market. As a result investment is moving away from areas mainly in manufacturing industry, which have been damaged by the high dollar into other areas which have been relatively immune.

Until recently the majority of American political commentators have been sanguine about these developments. The dollar's advance against other currencies has been based on heavy capital inflows which seem to reflect worldwide confidence in the

efficiency of the American economy. The money from abroad helps investment in high-tech industries where it has been taken for granted that the USA has a commanding lead over other countries.

The mood of complacency and self-congratulation is beginning to change. A number of studies have shown that the USA is now running a trade deficit not only in traditional manufactured products, but also in high-tech goods. The largest computer company in the world, IBM, has complained that its earnings have been reduced by the dollar's excessive popularity on the foreign exchanges. Motorola, a leading producer of integrated circuits and a company which regards itself as in the vanguard of technology, has urged import restrictions against foreign suppliers. Deep troubles in the agriculture sector are now beginning to send shivers through the banking system.

The reality is that the heavy capital inflows have not been particularly to promote investment in high-tech, but to increase foreign holdings of a wide variety of dollar assets, with government debt much the most important. Investors believe that American government debt is a safe haven, yielding a high return with little risk, in a troubled international environment. The Reagan Administration - whether intentionally or not - has exploited this belief by incurring large budget deficits and supplying foreigners with massive quantities of the debt they are so eager to purchase. It shows little sign of having considered how difficult the problem of servicing the debt will be in future.

In its December *Economic Outlook* the OECD expressed scepticism about the viability of American policy. It noted that fixed investment would eventually be needed to generate additional exports to cover interest payments on the external debt. But, it continued, the rapid growth in investment in

1983 and 1984 "has been concentrated in office, computing and accounting machinery and autos and trucks. These data do not appear to support strong statements about future export performance". If America does eventually have to mount an export drive to prevent a slide into a Brazilian-style financial morass, it will have to spend less on computers and autos and more on factories and machine tools.

No one knows exactly how large America's external debt will be by the end of Reagan's second term. Economists have speculated that it could reach 1,000 billion dollars by 1990. Even if it were to be only half that, a substantial trade surplus of 50 billion dollars or more every year - would be needed for the debt to be serviced properly.

At present, by contrast, the USA's trade is in the red by 10 billion dollars a month. The figure is likely to increase later in 1983. To move from a deficit of almost 150 billion dollars a year to a surplus of 50 billion dollars a year will require a drastic reshuffling of resources between different parts of the American economy. People and capital will have to move away from today's boom industries, like property development and data processing consultancy, back towards such currently unprofitable activities as farming and mining.

This wrench will be unpleasant. It will involve a devaluation of the dollar and a reduction in domestic demand. The devaluation of the dollar will lead to higher inflation, while the reduction in domestic demand will cause a recession. For President Reagan the prospect need not be a particular worry. Most of the problems will be inherited by his successor. But it seems unlikely that, three or four years from now, the American economy will be in the fortunate condition of "healthy growth without substantial inflation" or that Reaganomics will be considered an unqualified triumph.

TIME TO HEAL THE WOUNDS

It was not to be expected that an industry damaged by a conflict as intense as the miners' strike could return to real peace as soon as the conflict ended. Part of the psychological apparatus for sustaining the resolve of striking miners was the constant channelling of anger and resentment against their colleagues who had recognized the futility of the dispute and gone back to work. These feelings are not instantly wiped out by the experience of having joined them on the same road: in fact turning on a scapegoat may be the readiest means of relieving frustration. Over the industry as a whole, there have been fewer reports of serious outbreaks than might have been feared, though no doubt many minor incidents go unremarked. But faced with tensions like those which came to the surface at Aberavon and Barnsley this week, pit managements have a duty to secure the safety of miners who led the way back, and to take firm action against intimidation and violence.

For the miners themselves, outbursts of violence towards their fellows can only delay the process of healing, as Mr Norman Willis rightly warned on Thursday. There is all too little evidence of similar wise counsel from the national leaders of the union itself.

The end of the strike creates an unpredictable state of affairs which all parties involved must assess with care. ICI's announcement this week that it has revived plans for a £43 million conversion to coal at an oil-burning power station, resuming a programme halted by the strike, shows that there is readiness in industry to put faith in coal as a reliable source of power again. The fall in the pound has made British coal cheaper in international terms and better able to compete with imported fuels, if only faith can be fully restored. But it will not be possible to take full advantage of this if the industry remains crippled by internal conflicts and unable to restore production quickly.

In the union itself, the return to work has brought to a head bitter conflicts over past and future policy. The overtime ban is being kept formally in being as a bargaining counter in the dispute over the dismissed strikers, but there are already signs that the ban is beginning to crumble as the strike did before it. Many miners are only too eager to resume overtime to recoup some of the money lost while on strike, and NUM officials seem often to be tacitly accepting that they may. Not one but two missed annual pay rises

are still waiting to be negotiated.

The most awkward problem for the national leadership is that of the dissident Nottinghamshire area and its satellites, Leicester, South Derbyshire, and South Yorkshire, whose challenge is becoming increasingly confident. If the union leaders yield to militant impulse and try to bring them to heel, they risk driving them out of the union altogether. But this development would be not at all unwelcome to the Coal Board. Any tendency for the union to break up into autonomous sections would suit Mr MacGregor rather well. He has made no secret of his preference for a move in the direction of a devolution of power which would give greater discretion to managers on the spot, and more local industrial bargaining with a smaller risk of concerted national strike action. Recent area meetings between officials in Yorkshire and elsewhere have begun to set up channels of communication by-passing the national leadership. The NUM executive meeting next Thursday has to make a choice between diplomatically retreating from a posture of confrontation which many of their followers reject, or sticking to it at risk of bringing closer a fragmentation of their power which could only play into the hands of their opponents.

Some leaders of international impact who might be embraced by the description "balancing and short" spring to mind: Mussolini, Tojo, perestroika, and even (was it?) Catherine the Great.

Nelson (judging from his portrait) might not be described as balding, but he was almost certainly the shortest great leader (or greatest short leader?) of all time.

Yours sincerely,
R. E. BICKFORD,
56 Gorsewood Road,
Woking,
Surrey.
March 12.

American veto on Israel resolution

From Mr Ivor Lucas

Sir, We all deplore the appalling violence in Lebanon, from which ever quarter it comes. But the US veto on Security Council condemnation of recent Israeli conduct in the south is ludicrous, illogical and short-sighted.

Ludicrous because, of the various warring factions, the Israelis have no right to be there now anyway (if they ever had); the Americans, among others, seem to have forgotten that in June, 1982, they voted for Security Council resolutions calling for unconditional Israeli withdrawal - resolutions which, despite their unusual unanimity, have since been cynically ignored.

Illogical because their latest veto has been used in the name of "even-handedness", a quality conspicuously absent from the American approach to the wider Middle East issue, as well as to the Lebanese problem itself.

Shortsighted because that same one-sided approach makes it almost impossible for any Arab leader who values his honour, let alone his skin, to engage in a peace process on the basis of the current US proposals.

The coincidence of the veto with President Mubarak's apparently fruitless visit to Washington, reported together in your issue today (March 13, final edition) speaks volumes.

Yours faithfully,
IVOR LUCAS (Ambassador to Syria, 1982-84),
65 Newstead Way, SW19,
March 13.

The Jewish vote

From Mr James Kennard

Sir, The formulation of your correspondent today (March 13), Mr John Reading, that all Jews are Zionists and therefore supporters of the Government of Israel until they decide otherwise, is both offensive and false.

It is offensive to Jews because such pre-judgements would not (one hopes) be applied to any other community, and false because a Zionist is a supporter of Israel's right to exist, and does not necessarily agree with all the policies of her government.

Mr Reading's confusion is understandable, however, since Israel is one of the few countries which need a political movement to express their right to exist. This is because it is the only country in the world with a score of states and dozens of terrorist organisations pledged to its destruction.

Yours faithfully,
JAMES KENNARD,
New College,
Oxford,
March 13.

Man of stature

From Mr R. E. Bickford

Sir, "Balding and short", says your correspondent today, "Mr Gorbachev does not have the physical appearance of a great leader". It all depends, as Professor Joad used to say, on what you mean by a great leader.

Some leaders of international impact who might be embraced by the description "balancing and short" spring to mind: Mussolini, Tojo, perestroika, and even (was it?) Catherine the Great.

Nelson (judging from his portrait) might not be described as balding, but he was almost certainly the shortest great leader (or greatest short leader?) of all time.

Yours sincerely,
R. E. BICKFORD,
56 Gorsewood Road,
Woking,
Surrey.
March 12.

Hard to stomach

From Mr Craig Sams

Sir, As one whose "healthy food" company has never used sugar in its products since 1967, and has never sought public funds to support its operations, I would like to register my incredulity at Digby Anderson's attack (March 2) on the alleged "Food-Leninists" whom he accuses of seeking to control the nation's diet.

In the real world out here farmers and many food manufacturers are addicted to a subsidized food supply system which prices natural products out of the mass market, while creating unsaleable surpluses of sugar, beef, butter, undrinkable wine, and inedible grain. The real "Food-Leninists" have been around for a long time, and are still manipulating the levers of political power to ensure that the law and the price mechanism for food are distorted in favour of high fat, high sugar foodstuffs.

Four times between 1979 and 1981 this company defended in court its right to produce jams without using sugar, finally winning on appeal. In 1982 the laws governing preserves were changed, specifying 12 different forms of subsidized refined sugar as permissible sweeteners. Apple juice, our sweetening agent, was excluded, thereby in effect driving us outside the law again.

Having been on the wrong side of the State's "protection" in the past, we have no wish to be part of any well-intentioned 15-year plan for the future. However, Digby Anderson's complacent attitude towards the apparatus which already dominates our food industry ill-equips him to raise the banner against such hypothesized future coercive apparatus.

Yours faithfully,
CRAIG SAMs, Chairman,
Harmony Foods Ltd.,
Unit D, Western Trading Estate,
Park Royal Road, NW10,
March 12.

Fresh look at alternative medicine

From the Chairman of the Research Council for Complementary Medicine

Sir, I read with interest the Spectrum article, "Taking the alternative road to health" (March 13) and note that in its general tenor it confirms a statement made at a conference held last weekend by the Research Council for Complementary Medicine to the effect that complementary practitioners often underestimate the sympathy that exists for them amongst their orthodox colleagues.

Let us not forget also that "alternative medicine" has become big business. Any attempt to control the exploitation of patients by the many dubious and unqualified practitioners who have jumped on the bandwagon must be welcomed, and not least by the many chartered physiotherapists who work in private practice. But natural treatment should not be restricted to those who can afford to pay and we must ensure that sufficient funds are allocated to maintain and improve the existing physiotherapy services within the NHS.

Yours faithfully,
JOYCE WILLIAMS, Chairman,
The Chartered Society of Physiotherapy,
14 Bedford Row, WC1,
March 14.

From Dr H. W. K. Acheson

Sir, Your leader, "Holistic healing" (March 13), refers, quite rightly, to the need for "statistically demonstrable and repeatable results" when assessing therapeutic measures in medicine. It is based on a report by Ruth West and Brian Inglis (page 10) which purports to demonstrate the views of general practitioners about alternative medicine.

This report, and its somewhat sweeping conclusions, is based on a survey of 108 GPs, a number which represents less than half a per cent of all GPs and cannot, on this ground alone, be regarded as statistically valid. As a correct assessment of GPs' opinion the report is therefore valueless.

Yours faithfully,
H. W. K. ACHESON,
University of Manchester,
The Department of General Practice,
Rusholme Health Centre,
Walmer Street,
Manchester,
March 13.

Cost of education

From the Headmaster of Cheltenham Grammar School

Sir, The Headmaster of Watford Grammar School (March 7) pursues one approach to the question of the proper price to pay for education, and rhetorically invites others. May I beg the courtesy of your columns to respond?

I also choose my ground with a careful appreciation of the quantitative preference of the present Government, whose guiding text often seems to be: if you can't count it, discount it.

Because teachers are operating in a contracting market, and one furthermore in which the normal pattern of age distribution of teachers has been distorted by a means of premature retirement as a means of responding to falling rolls, there have for many years now been seriously diminished opportunities for promotion.

However dedicated and distinguished an individual teacher may be, he cannot progress beyond his present salary scale unless his school has "salary points" available from its pool of entitlement, whose size is determined by the number of children in the school. Thus he depends upon movement out of the school by someone on a scale above basic, and his replacement being on

What is disturbing is the implication in your leader that such an approach might not be suitable within the NHS. The hundreds of thousands of patients who have been successfully treated by physiotherapists, and the GPs, consultants and other professionals who refer their patients with confidence to members of our profession, know the enormous contribution which the natural approach makes to patient care, and the cost-effectiveness of such treatment.

Let us not forget also that "alternative medicine" has become big business. Any attempt to control the exploitation of patients by the many dubious and unqualified practitioners who have jumped on the bandwagon must be welcomed, and not least by the many chartered physiotherapists who work in private practice. But natural treatment should not be restricted to those who can afford to pay and we must ensure that sufficient funds are allocated to maintain and improve the existing physiotherapy services within the NHS.

Yours faithfully,
JOYCE WILLIAMS, Chairman,
The Chartered Society of Physiotherapy,
14 Bedford Row, WC1,
March 14.

From Dr H. W. K. Acheson

Sir, Your leader, "Holistic healing" (March 13), refers, quite rightly, to the need for "statistically demonstrable and repeatable results" when assessing therapeutic measures in medicine. It is based on a report by Ruth West and Brian Inglis (page 10) which purports to demonstrate the views of general practitioners about alternative medicine.

This report, and its somewhat sweeping conclusions, is based on a survey of 108 GPs, a number which represents less than half a per cent of all GPs and cannot, on this ground alone, be regarded as statistically valid. As a correct assessment of GPs' opinion the report is therefore valueless.

Yours faithfully,
H. W. K. ACHESON,
University of Manchester,
The Department of General Practice,
Rusholme Health Centre,
Walmer Street,
Manchester,
March 13.

the basic scale - and even then the pool of salary points available to the school may be reduced at the triennial review if the school roll has fallen significantly.

The consequence of this downward spiral is that an increasing majority of teachers will never have any realistic prospect of rising above, at best, the maximum point of scale 2, currently £9,597, and to reach that requires some 12 years of service.

That salary, which is the best that the majority of teachers can ever hope to achieve, is fractionally greater than that received by an 18½-year-old constable on joining the Metropolitan Police force - not including his overtime and housing allowance, neither of which is available to a teacher.

Many of our current ills are ascribed to the alleged deficiencies of the nation's public (sic) schools. I trust that we shall not also be held to be the authors of the misfortunes described above, on the fashionably market force theory that, if schools were better, parents would be encouraged to produce more consumers of their wares.

Yours faithfully,
P. J. BAMFORD, Headmaster,
The Grammar School,
Princess Elizabeth Way,
Cheltenham,
Gloucestershire.

Charitable helpers

From the General Secretary of The Samaritans

Sir, In his valuable article on work opportunities in the voluntary sector (Horizons, March 7) Corinne Julius states that most job opportunities are to be found in those organizations whose main aim is to help people directly in need.

Let it be thought that this is always the case can I report that this organization, whose volunteers provide 24-hour telephone support, has an annual turnover of £100,000.

Those in need, offers only 4½ posts in central management and two posts in our biggest branch, besides some secretarial posts, mostly part-time.

The impression could have been given of paid leadership and volunteer followers; in this, as in many other organizations, reliable and committed management is available for the asking from willing volunteers.

Yours etc,
DAVID EVANS, General Secretary,
The Samaritans,
17 Uxbridge Road,
Slough, Berkshire.

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The Samaritans,
17 Uxbridge Road,
Slough, Berkshire.

Pensions and leaks

From Mr Alec L. Parrott

Sir, Lord Swann (March 9) is right to draw attention to the long-term nature of the problem of pensions provision. Planning now for the system which will determine the pension rights (State, occupational or other) 40 or 50 years hence of the young people just leaving school cannot sensibly be carried out on outworn lines of party politics.

But I would like to issue with him in expressing dismay about the leaks, if leaks they are, concerning the progress of the Government's review of the subject. In a matter vitally affecting every man, woman and child in the country the more information that can be leaked about the internal debate the better.

Surely in terms of the big stores of information covered by the Official Secrets Act, the good leakers of the DHSS might be classed as Barkers rather than Pontings?

Yours faithfully,
ALEX L. PARROTT,
Alton Cottage,
3 Grange Lane,
Ashted, Surrey.

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DAVID EVANS, General Secretary,
The Samaritans,
17 Uxbridge Road,
Slough, Berkshire.

Job designation

From the Editor of The Miner

Sir, In your post-strike analysis (March 8) I am referred to as the NUM's "propaganda chief." This is incorrect. My duties are confined to producing *The Miner*, and, on occasion, some outside material.

As every labour correspondent knows, the NUM's day-by-day press relations are the responsibility of the press office, a quite separate department and one over which I have no jurisdiction at all.

Yours faithfully,
MAURICE JONES, Editor,
The Miner,
National Union of Mineworkers,
St James' House,
Vicar Lane, Sheffield,
South Yorkshire,
March 11.



ON THIS DAY

MARCH 16 1933

On January 30 1933 Adolf Hitler was installed as Chancellor of Germany leading a Cabinet in which the Nazis held only three out of the 11 seats. Purges began almost immediately and political parties and trade unions were suppressed. In July the Nazi Party was formally declared to be the only political party in the country.

"CLEANING UP" BERLIN RAID ON ARTISTS' COLONY

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

BERLIN, MARCH 15 Three hundred policemen, 60 detectives, and 20 "plain clothes Nazi auxiliary police" to-day descended on Friedland, the Chelsea of Berlin, posted police officers with carbines at all approaches, and raided several hundred flats, the occupants of which are described by the Nazi *Angriff* to-day as "Jewish literati and drawing-room Bolsheviks."

The artists' colony in Friedland consists of three large blocks of small modern flats, and here writers, actors, artists, Socialist and Communist journalists, and the like have settled. Many of them are persons of tolerant views, of liberal Socialist or Communist opinions, and of unconventional or original thought. Few people would have realized until they read to-day's *Angriff* that a "communist murder headquarters" and a "Bolshevik plague centre" were concealed in these pleasant tenements.

The flats were systematically raided, the doors in some cases being smashed by auxiliary police, or entrance obtained from fire escapes run up all approaches. Many of the tenants were absent; the reason is in the cautious allusions of the German Press already transmitted in this correspondence to domitory visitations, arrest, and confinement by unnamed persons. According to the *Herrn Hugenbergs' Nachtgaule* bullet-boards were found in the door of the residence of one absentee, an unnamed Communist writer: "other tenants state that the flats had already been raided a few days ago, and the occupant had thought it advisable to disappear."

Some persons - said to include a Russian and a Croatian Jew - were arrested, and large quantities of subversive literature were loaded on police tenders, while a red flag discovered was burned in the street. After some four hours the raid was finished, the police and the public sang the Nazi "Horst Wessel" song and the police drove off.

CAPTAIN GORING

The raid may presumably be linked with Captain Goring's latest contribution to the manifestos of Nazi Ministers calling for discipline. In this statement presented in characteristic turns of phrase, he explained that the "cleaning up" process, within his sphere of activity would be taken in hand systematically by himself. If there should be any danger of delay he was to be informed by telephone so that he might take action. He was convinced that the national population had the necessary confidence in his measures and would therefore consider direct action necessary in future.

VE Day celebrations

From Dr W. H. Watson

Sir, During the last days of the war in Europe some pathetic remnants of a German scratch force, mainly elderly men and young boys, limped past the Allied prisoner of war hospital where I was an unqualified auxiliary assistant. The small rear-guard, however, were obviously seasoned troops. They prepared to row up the old stone bridge which crossed the river immediately in front of the hospital.

The senior British medical officer protested, pointing out that the explosion could blow in the front of the building, which was crammed with wounded.

The German officer in charge said that he had no choice but to deny the bridge to the Americans who were very close behind, but much against his military judgement he would allow 10 minutes delay to enable the front of the hospital to be evacuated. The American tanks consequently arrived before the demolition charges could be fired. The German party, while trying to escape, were shot at, and some were killed.

I have no doubt others can recall similar acts of humanity by enemies who exposed themselves to considerable risk in performing them. By commemorating with former Allies and enemies this noble side of man, those who lost their lives because humanity overrode self-preservation will not have died in vain.

Yours faithfully,
W. H. WATSON,
17 St John's Hill,
Shrewsbury, Shropshire.
March 10.

Fairer play

From Mr Robert R. Trotter

Sir, Can your correspondent, Mr Green (March 12), be serious in suggesting that a footballer should escape the consequences of his misconduct if the match he would be forced to miss is an exceptionally important one? If a player wishes to make sure that he does not miss a Final he has only to refrain from any conduct that might lead to his booking and suspension - in which case sportsmanship and fair play would carry their own rewards.

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT R. TROTTER,
Flat 2,
46 The Chase, SW4,
March 12.

Conditioned reflex

From Dr John Herbert

Sir, After I receive a reply from an answering machine on the telephone, I cannot prevent myself from saying "thank you" and "goodbye". What indeed does this signify?

Yours sincerely,
JOHN HERBERT,
Pendryffryn,
17 Gelli Avenue,
Risca, Gwent.

- AND A PENNY ON PEACOCKS

Sometimes a Chancellor wrestles with the unyielding raw materials of Budget-making must look wistfully towards the informal mechanisms (existing in Sardinia, for instance) which contribute towards the redistribution of wealth in some foreign parts. Unduly conspicuous consumption leads to kidnap, and so to ransom and the release of hoarded resources back into the community. It will not do for any Chancellor here to enrol Robin Hood in the Inland Revenue, but the temptation must be strong.

The answer for Mr Lawson lies in a special tax on really blatant spending - a special impost only on consumer items high up in the luxury league. Those who can afford caviare can afford an additional percentage on the price - not too much, for the purpose would be to raise significant revenue without making any particular transaction costly enough to induce the contortions of tax-avoiding behaviour to be seen today.

Taxation aimed at the inordinately well-padded might start, for instance, with the over-long drive. How long a drive does a man need, as Tolstoy might have asked? Surely no more than 100

yards. One thousand pounds a year for each extra hundred would be quite a moderate charge upon the desire for exclusivity. So would a levy on first-class air tickets, or a special licence to shoot game or cast for salmon, with a suitable short-term licence for foreign tourists. The farmer who needs a shotgun to shoot vermin should not be subject to sumptuary taxation, but a heavy contribution could be exacted from owners with two or more shotguns, plainly intended for sport.

In the city, a tax on pent-houses would catch some. A duty on winter sunbats would be very worth while, if a practicable means of assessment could be found. A hundred per cent duty on wines selling for more than ten pounds a bottle (or double that for port and triple for vintage) would be an excellent innovation. Yachts of more than 40 feet on the waterline and private aircraft would surely be fair game. An excess licence duty for vehicles with more than two and a half litres capacity would be a very useful source of revenue, phased in by easy stages. A speed surcharge for every ten miles an hour of maximum speed above 100 mph

would catch those whose (other) car is a Porsche. Such cars would only be deductible as a business expense if they displayed a trade name in letters not less than one foot high.

It might be objected that such a tax would earn little and depress economic activity by discouraging the wealthy from showering their money around. On the contrary, pitched at the right level, it should actually encourage that socially beneficial activity. It would confer on a limited number of outstandingly glossy

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11,12
Travel: Life and death
on a Zambian safari;
Review: Paperbacks;
In the Garden; Bridge;
Chess and Crossword

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Values on where to
find confectionery
for the connoisseur;
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THE TIMES Saturday

15
On the Air: Pick of the
week's TV and radio;
Dance: The Georgian
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tour; Rock & Jazz

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India; Theatre: Tom
Stoppard's Jumpers;
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Opera and Concerts

16-22 MARCH 1985 A WEEKLY GUIDE TO LEISURE, ENTERTAINMENT AND THE ARTS

CHOCOLATE

The Magnificent Obsession

"You see before you the result of a lifetime of chocolate", a film star declared to an interviewer. Not, as one might suspect, Elizabeth Taylor, but the svelte Katharine Hepburn. As a nation which last year guzzled its way through 725,000 tons of confectionery, 70 per cent of which was chocolate, most of us could probably confess to the same thing, especially as Easter approaches.

Last year, sales of chocolate eggs alone hit 100 million; chocolate sales are bigger than bread (£1,500m), twice the combined size of coffee and tea (£750m) and nearly four times that of breakfast cereals. Our greed for the stuff is exceeded only by the Swiss, the West Germans and the Americans.

Chocolate is the nation's consuming passion, its single gustatory obsession. A host of powers are attributed to it, from the psycho-pathic to the aphrodisiac. There are those whose idea of bliss would be to dangle over a tank of gently steaming Suchard; and those who behave as if you had offered them a dangerous drug when sharing a square of Cadbury's Fruit and Nut. For the former there exist not only the usual range of bars, bouchées, pralines and truffles, but chocolate visiting-cards, tennis balls and laxatives.

The cacao plant from which chocolate is made has been around for over 4,000 years. The Aztecs and Mayans who cultivated it used the bean not only to make a ceremonial drink, xocolatl or "bitter water", but as a form of currency. According to the 19th-century historian H. H. Bancroft, a pumpkin cost about 4 cacao nibs, a woman 10 and a "tolerably good" slave 100.

Columbus first brought the cacao

bean to Europe on his fourth voyage in 1502, but failed to excite the interest of the Spanish court. This was probably because the somewhat glum Indians mixed the crushed and roasted bean with herbs and pepper, not sugar. It fell to Cortez and his cortege to domesticate xocolatl after having been given the royal drink by Montezuma, king of the Aztecs.

"The Indian nectar" remained a closely guarded secret of aristocratic Spain until the marriage of Princess Maria Teresa to Louis XIV in 1660. Courtiers crunched comfits of dragees, the originals of Smarties, and the Queen convulsed herself for her husband's infidelities by becoming a tub of blubber.

Nowhere was "chocolata" (Stubbs 1621) or "jocolate" (Penny 1664) as popular as in England. In 1657 a Frenchman opened the first chocolate house in Bishopsgate, and many subsequent chocolate houses became fashionable clubs, the most famous of which is White's. Eating chocolate was invented by an Englishman, Joseph Storrs Fry, in 1847, by combining cocoa butter with chocolate liquor and sugar to produce what is still loved today.

With their zeal for temperance, Quakers turned to the distribution and manufacture of chocolate in 1824. As a cheap drink it became popular with the working classes; however, eating chocolate remained a luxury for the wealthy. "Think of chocolates, and taxis, and gold, and diamonds", Professor Higgins tells Eliza when outlining the benefits of elocution lessons in *Pygmalion*. Hershey in America were the first to mechanize production, but Rowntree and Cadbury's soon followed suit. The British sweet tooth has never lost its bite since then.



The Times Top of the Chocs Competition



The Times is offering a selection of prizes that will make any chocoholic's mouth water. The winner will receive a special Times bicentenary basket of nougat and chocolate containing 200 of Thornton's Continental assortment and a marzipan scroll attesting to the winner's magnificent obsession! The two runners-up will win marzipan scrolls inscribed with their names and surrounded by two rows of chocolates.

What you have to do: Answer the 20 questions below and in not more than 20 words complete the following sentence: "Chocolates are...". In the event of more than one correct entry, the winner will be the person who in the opinion of the judges completes the sentence in the most appropriate way.

The rules: All entries must be sent to Chocolate Competition, The Times, 12, Coley Street, London WC9 9YT, and must arrive by last post on Tuesday, March 26. The winners will be announced in the Saturday section on March 30. Employees of Times Newspapers Ltd and their families are ineligible. The Editor's decision is final and no correspondence will be entered into.

Decorations Joyce MacDonald

- 1 What operatic character made chocolate for two mistresses?
- 2 What is the family link between the Milky Way and the Mars bar?
- 3 What was a "choco"?
- 4 Why would London's Sloane Square remind us of a bar of chocolate?
- 5 Who holds the majority in a standard 1/20 box of Cadbury's Milk Tray, the soft centres or the hard centres?
- 6 Which chocolate manufacturer has an elephant as a trade mark?
- 7 When an RAF man says someone is "giving me chocolate", what does he mean?
- 8 What is couverture?
- 9 Approximately how many Smarties are swallowed each year in the UK:
a Ten million
b Five hundred million
c Ten thousand million
- 10 What are chocolate cards?
- 11 What was "The Chocolate Gate"?
- 12 Which nation gave the world the chocolate truffle?
- 13 Who claimed he drank chocolate instead of champagne, and why?
- 14 Why did the British Quaker families secure such an early hold on the chocolate industry?
- 15 The Chocolate Soldier was a film musical starring Nelson Eddy. Who wrote the songs?
- 16 Which London gentlemen's club began life as a chocolate house?
- 17 What was Cadbury's "Quality Street" named after?
- 18 What is a Mont Blanc?
- 19 What were Malters originally called?
- 20 Of whom was it said that "chocolate and the King are her only passions"?

Good taste, bad taste

"Chocolate-box art" is the term applied to pictures of small furry animals, luscious landscapes and girls whose extreme prettiness defies belief. It is generally pronounced in a sneering manner, signifying the speaker's abhorrence of pictorial representation that is pleasing or even comprehensible by a public ignorant of the latest art-school tenets.

The first chocolate box artist was, perhaps unsurprisingly, Richard Cadbury. In the 1880s a master confectioner, Mr. Frederic Kinchellman, arrived at Bourneville to teach the Cadbury brothers the secrets of making fine chocolates. These became the *sine qua non* of Victorian society parties. Presentation, however, was a problem. Chocolates were usually sold from a tray (which gave Milk Tray their name); but to appeal to "ladies of good breeding" it was necessary to provide something different.

Like many of his peers, Richard Cadbury was an enthusiastic amateur artist. He decided to box his chocolates, and decorate them with a portrait of his young daughter, Jessie, holding a kitten in her arms.

Towards the end of the century, chocolate boxes became increasingly elaborate. In the Edwardian era they were caskets with mirrors, drawers and even little locks. Arthur Rackham now designed the pictures of the painted versions.

Alas, it could not last. Tastes changed, boxes reverted to being unadorned containers, and British boxes have remained more cardboard.

Amanda Craig

Chock-a-block: Values on chocolate shops, p13

Dream job for a chocoholic

Sandy Collier, the confectionery buyer for Harrods, must have the job of chocophiles' dreams. Every day, she has to consume at least 11b of the best chocolates in the world. "It's essential to sample everything we sell, and test new products that come on to the market. Luckily, I have a very sweet tooth."

Remarkably, she bears no resemblance whatsoever to a barrage balloon, being a mere size 12. "I think that when the ingredients are as good as ours you don't tend to put on very much weight," she says, oblivious to the gargantuan hardians swarming all over the Prestat counter, demanding three plastic bags for every stick of toffee brittle.

"Every nationality has a different taste in chocolate. The Continentals prefer their own - Belgian pralines, such as Gartner and Leonidas, which have a variety of fresh cream fillings, go down particularly well. Americans love Prestat's truffles, which are made by hand and have fillings of rum, brandy and champagne. Our Middle Eastern clients buy trays of Neus Haus, made for the sweeter palate and individually wrapped in fabulous Italian foils, which range from £80 to £1,500 a tray. When they are having a party they'll order up to 30 a time."

"The English taste in chocolate is quite different. We tend to buy less

pretty sweets with hard centres like nougat and caramel, or else rose and violet fillings, which no other nationality touches.

"A more sophisticated palate always prefers dark chocolate to milk - 70 per cent of our sales are dark chocolate, which reverses the trend for the rest of England."

Is there such a thing as a chocoholic? Miss Collier smiles knowingly. "Oh, yes. You only have to work here a week before you start seeing the same faces coming in day after day for their fix."

Although the specialist chocolate market is only just beginning to "explode", as Ms Collier puts it, it already accounts for 10 per cent of food sales. A quarter of all chocolate sales take place before Easter.

For tomorrow we diet...

It is well known that chocolate is an excellent source of quick energy. It is less well known that it contains protein, fat, carbohydrates, calcium, phosphorus, iron, sodium, potassium, vitamin A, thiamine, riboflavin and niacin; and that it may one day become part of astronauts' diets.

Dr Joan Hazzan is a pharmacologist for NASA investigating the effects of weightlessness on astronauts. She is also a chocophile who has invented the sugar-free truffle which is apparently indistinguishable from the real thing.

"Astronauts have to be extremely careful about what they eat, because weightlessness can affect your hormone regulation", she says. "At the moment astronauts have to be careful even drinking coffee, and we think vanilla in chocolate could also upset the metabolism. However, as the shuttle programme gets underway, diets in space will become increasingly liberal; and certainly the sugar-free truffle is ideal for anyone with a sweet tooth whose sugar intake is limited."

The Hazzan truffles - which include a number of unusual fillings such as Cointreau, Irish Coffee and Amaretto - are the result of a course in chocolate technology run by an ex-Cadbury's employee in California. "Unfortunately, I don't think the sugar-free truffles will actually help you lose weight," Dr Hazzan informed me regretfully. "However, they might stop you putting on weight quite as fast as you would with the ordinary kind."

All those who wish to conduct their own research - purely for scientific purposes, of course - should apply to "Geffroi" on Winchmore Hill, which is run by Dr Hazzan's husband.

A little of what you fancy

Is chocolate an aphrodisiac? Two of the world's most famous lovers, Casanova and Madame du Barry, believed it was; and chocolate was an ingredient in the notorious 18th-century stimulant, Spanish Fly.

Unfortunately, for the man who risks all to bring his lady a box of Milk Tray, recent research has shown that chocolate may be more efficacious as a cure for the thwarted - as opposed to the frigid - lover. Chocolate contains a chemical called phenylethylamine, also found in the human brain, which is a natural version of amphetamine. The wild fluctuations of emotion well known to those in love are directly related to the amounts of the chemical present in the body.

Those suffering from unrequited love do well to eat chocolate, as it contains more phenylethylamine than any other food and can counter

the hysteroid dysphoria or severe depression caused by their state.

Those who find it impossible to stop bingeing on chocolate might consider the services of a behavioural therapist. One such is Dr Bill Mitchell. Although more commonly employed in curing phobias than creating aversions, he was extremely successful in curing a colleague of chocoholism. Whenever she felt like eating a Mars Bar she had to have 10, and she was not allowed to throw the wrappers away.

"The first day was marvellous," one patient recalled. "I'd never really gorged myself on chocolate to the full limit of my capacity. As a child I had always been given it as a reward; so when I grew up and could buy it myself I couldn't help feeling I deserved it whenever something went wrong. However, eating 10 times the amount I wanted made me feel very ill very quickly, and the embarrassment of having my office littered with wrappers was frightful. As I had clients coming in to see me I was allowed to keep them banked up behind my desk, but after a week I could hardly move without sinister rustlings. I haven't touched chocolate since."

The great egg case

Cadburys introduced the first chocolate Easter Egg to England in 1875, and now produce a range of 22 variations. Top of the market is their Creme Egg, a sickeningly sweet ovoid of milk chocolate filled with fondant, dominating 87 per cent of the sector.

"You can take almost any goo that people wouldn't normally dream of eating, and as long as you encase it in chocolate they'll love it", said Stephen Ward, Cadbury's Marketing Director. "Chocolate has taste-appeal like no other food; it transforms even the most gungy sweet into something inventive."

Not, he hastened to add, that this was the sort of approach they had. "People think our chocolate tastes sweeter than it did in their childhood, but this is only due to having a more developed palate. Our recipe is exactly the same as it was before the process was mechanized."

IF YOU DON'T BUY A FUR IN THESE PLACES YOU PROBABLY NEVER WILL

Last two weeks of Closing Down Sale
In April our Sloane Street salon is closing. And our New Bond Street salon will be closing for up to three weeks for extensive alterations. Which quite simply means that we must clear our entire stock of furs by the end of this month. So to sell every single one of our stock of over 1,200 garments, we're offering them all at rockbottom prices, with most going at cost or little more. If you need convincing just look at the right hand column prices.

*Konrad Furs, acting as agents, also offer six months' interest-free credit on any item over £500. Written details available.

*Bring along this copy of our advertisement and you will be entitled to a further 2% discount.

Lowest selection of furs at unbeatable prices. Some examples of the sale prices at both our West End and Knightsbridge salons.

	LIST PRICE	PREVIOUS BARGAIN PRICE	CLOSING PRICE			
Fur Lined Raincoats	£900	£500	£150	Silver Fox Jackets	£2,350	£1,850 £999
Blue Fox Jackets	£1,350	£595	£255	Mink Jackets	£2,850	£1,450 £695
Mink Jackets	£1,150	£345	£275	Stranded Raccoon Coats	£4,400	£1,450 £795
Coyote Jackets	£1,150	£525	£299	Mink Jackets	£3,200	£1,650 £895
Stranded Raccoon Jackets	£1,895	£895	£355	Stranded Female Mink Coats	£4,600	£2,250 £985
Full Length Mink Coats	£1,695	£555	£475	Silver Blue Fox Coats	£4,500	£1,495 £995
				Finest Dark Female Mink Cts	£7,250	£3,850 £2,595
				Finest Blue Mist Mink Coats	£10,500	£6,750 £3,999

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OPEN TODAY SATURDAY MARCH 16th 9.30AM-6.30PM.
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TRAVEL

هكذا من الاصل

Kings of Africa's wild frontier

Nick Brett goes on safari and sees what it is that makes

Zambia a land fit for heroes

It was the most horrible sound I had ever heard. The wail of some poor wretch sweeping the banks of the Luangwa and catching on the dawn. I fancied the good Dr Livingstone beside me, his Scottish brogue breaking: "Have mercy on us, mon!" Had he not written in his journal about stout fellows being trussed up like chickens or "made mincemeat of"?

Norman Carr broke the silence. "Fishing owl. Sounds like a lost soul falling down a bottomless pit, they say." He beamed, cupping his hands round the mug of hot tea, blowing on it and squinting across the river into the early morning light. I liked his spunk. He reminded me of Buchanan's Richard Hannay, a rugged yeld master grown accustomed to finding lodgers skewered to the porch door. Stout fellow, of course; Carr is king of the wild frontier - Zambia's equivalent of Daniel Boone and Armand and Michaela Denis rolled into one.

Zambia is not for the faint-hearted. Breakfast done, our lives probably shortened a few months by the fishing owl's song, we were bumping and thumping by Land-Rover into the hush with Carr at the wheel. If the day began with a leap and a shout, it would hold us with a glimpse of a lioness washing behind the ears of her young, baboons loping across our path and frolicking puku, kudu, impala and other assorted antelope by the score.

Safari, of course, is what Zambia is all about. If day one at the Mfuwe game lodge was dramatic, day two was melodrama... the characters in this incident are entirely real and bear no relation to any person living at Longleaf.

Six journalists in a Land-Rover with Peter Morris, Mfuwe's warden, in command, we had set off at dawn again; this time in search of rhinoceros. No mean task considering the terrible toll organized poaching has taken on the rhino population. It is estimated that there are now fewer than 2,000 rhino roaming the Luangwa Valley, half the number of 10 years ago.

Poachers use planes and machine guns these days, which is not surprising since the horn fetches £16,000 a kilo - more than gold dust. And all because the men of Yemen like horn for their knife handles and the Hong Kong quacks practise in rhino powders...

We saw no rhino that day.

nor any other day. But around noon on what had turned out to be a real November scorcher, we came upon a dead elephant. It had taken some time to die; the ground that was to be its grave scooped and shaped like a huge radar dish by the seven tons or so of flesh gripped in the throes of death. The dish was filled with its waters, bubbling with millions of maggots. The smell was dreadful.

A giant, dead in a dent in the ground, is not an uncommon sight. The bush abounds with bleached white skeletal litter like free-standing Henry Moores. Elephants have suffered in much the same way as rhino; the population in Luangwa is about 70,000, half what it once was, with all the big ones gone and what was once a rarity now a commonplace: the tuskless elephant.

This is a genetic matter: the wholesale removal from herds of the males with the biggest tusks has left its mark in breeding. There is consolation, of course, in the thought that nature looks after her own; without tusks the elephant is of no interest to the poacher.

Our elephant was tuskless, the victim of natural causes then, the most likely one being bad teeth. With its molars gone, an old elephant eventually starves to death, Morris explained. We continued the search for rhino, intent on devils and danger.

We didn't get far. A flat tyre accounted for our own dent in the ground and an even flatter tyre for the dent in our spirits. We began the long walk back to Mfuwe with Morris striding ahead: 6ft 3in of bronzed bwana, khaki baggy slapping round the knees and flip-flops a flip-flopping. No gun, no wireless... That evening he told us he was shortly bound for Sandbanks, near Bournemouth, and retirement after a lifetime in Africa. Wouldn't he notice a big difference? "I expect I shall."

This side of paradise, in the throes of British winter, there is a little comfort in acquired wisdom. I remembered Carr's pronouncement on the risks involved in his more organized and intentional walking safaris. "With the right person you're safer in the bush than crossing Trafalgar Square. The knack is to prevent you getting into a hitch rather than getting you out of one." On reflection, there is probably more danger on a night out in Sandbanks than on our jaunt with Morris.



Legends and lions: Dr David Livingstone (left) and Norman Carr with the two felines which he reared and then released

Carr and Morris, like Livingstone before them, are the giants of African legend. It was Carr, for instance, who fostered two lion cubs and was their guardian for three years before, with a lump in his throat, he returned them to the wild. And now the dream weavers in the travel industry are promoting such adventures under the slogan: "The real Africa."

"Zambia Encounter" is the country's most ambitious and comprehensive attempt to attract tourists: a £100-a-day safari package that includes within the fortnight sight-seeing stop-overs in Lusaka, Livingstone and the Victoria Falls.

The selling of Zambia must be an uphill struggle, so the choice of slogan is brilliant: the visitor with wit will quickly

grasp the irony. Take, for instance, the case of the Japanese tourists, as told by Peter Morris, who when scattered by a pride of lions vowed they would never return to Zambia until it introduced East African style transport - unreal, reinforced-glass cocoons on wheels. There are those, on the other hand, who prefer their Africa in the raw.

To pass judgement is difficult. Zambia is real Africa by any Third World yardstick. Desperate for foreign currency, what tourism infrastructure it possesses has until recently been blighted by the war that raged for years along its border with Zimbabwe. Its principal tourist magnet, the magnificent Victoria Falls (Zimbabwe admittedly has the better two-thirds on its side of the

Zambezi), was effectively closed.

Everyday life shows evidence of an impoverished economy. My room at the Pamodzi, Lusaka's luxury hotel, had a strange brown stain on the carpet and evidence of rising damp on the walls (I was on the fifth floor). Towels were frayed and stacks of crockery (cracked) lay soiled in the corridors like shoes waiting for a shine.

The huts we stayed in at Mfuwe were two-star Biggin Hill. The bathroom looked as if a Panzer division had recently passed through and during the long, hot nights I sensed what air-raids must have been like. The Luftwaffe in this case was every imaginable size and shape of flying insect. The most impressive was one the width of a pickled walnut which

managed to get tangled up in my hair.

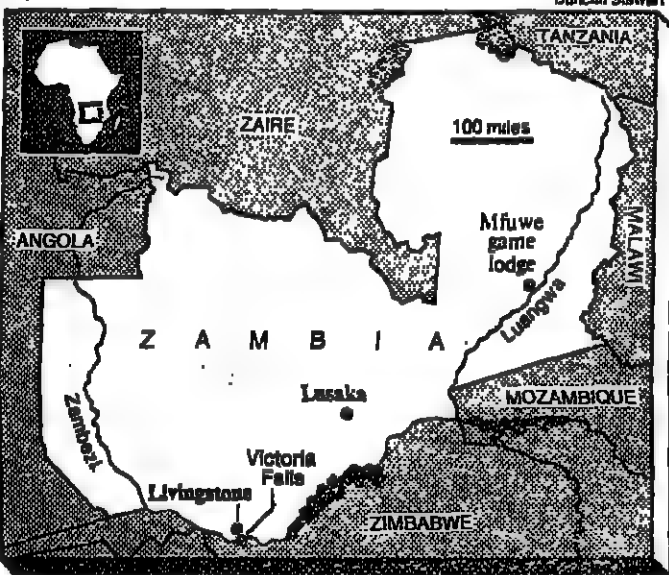
Full marks, though, to Mfuwe for supplying a mosquito net, something which was lacking at the generally more up-to-date Chichele Lodge.

I would like to report that eating out was a pleasant diversion. In fact, lunches at the lodges were school-dinnerish - carried eggs, egg custards and cold cuts-cum-leftovers - while dinner at the 5-star hotels were 5-star public school.

It could have been worse. We could have experienced the real real Africa: malaria (meal-based porridge), mshaya (deep-fried flying ants) or toasted caterpillars. I saw a mountain of these on a stall at Lubumba market in Lusaka. They were Chinese lantern-shaped, about the size of my thumb. Dead, thankfully, and according to my host, drained of the squishy stuff prior to cooking.

It might appear extraordinary, then, that given the chance I would return over and over again to Zambia. It is partly a question of time. The slogan is right: the real Zambia is now. The developer and the tourist, like the poacher, will take their toll.

Then, it is partly the people. Someone said, affectionately, of the French: "Scratch one and beneath the surface is a peasant". There are parallels in Zambia. Picture the group of us steaming in an aeroplane with propellers on the tarmac at Lusaka airport. Suddenly, the cockpit door springs open and a lanky airman sprawls backwards out of his seat motioning to the air hostess. Words are exchanged and we are soon



Zambia Encounter costs £1,440 for a 13-day, 15-night itinerary including all flights, accommodation (half-board) and salaries. Brochures at selected travel agents or direct from Caledonian Hotel Management, Marketing Department, Caledonian House, Crawley, West Sussex RH10 2XA (0293 548571). For more information on holidays in Zambia contact Zambia Tourist Board, 183 Piccadilly, London W1 (01-491 7621). Individual reservations at the Pamodzi Hotel, Lusaka, are handled by Ute International, Banda House, Cambridge Grove, London W8 (01-741 1888). Play safe and have vaccinations against everything going. I had yellow fever, cholera, polio, hepatitis, typhoid and tetanus, plus a course of anti-malarial treatment. Vaccinations should be arranged well in advance. Never swim or paddle in rivers because of the risk of bilharzia.

Boom in sales of tailor-made packages



An increase in "do-it-yourself" package holiday sales has been reported by Pickfords, the nationwide travel agency chain. Mr Neil Thompson, a Pickfords director, said the more experienced travellers were becoming "disenchanted" with the larger hotels used by the main tour operators and wanted to build up their own packages, linking an air seat with car-rental or a hotel of their own choice.

Spain Instant, a specialist operator of tailor-made packages, reports that its bookings are up by 66 per cent on last year's figures. The company can make bookings at more than 200 Spanish hotels in all categories with prices between £5 and £60 per night and can link these with scheduled flights, using the new low fares recently announced by British Airways and Iberia.

Spain Instant has set up a national network of 500 travel agents to market its services. It is based at 52 Grosvenor Gardens, London SW1 (01-730 2101).

Costa costcutting

The latest price cuts on summer packages have come from Cosmos, which has reduced the cost of 25,000 holidays to the Costa Brava and Costa Dorada

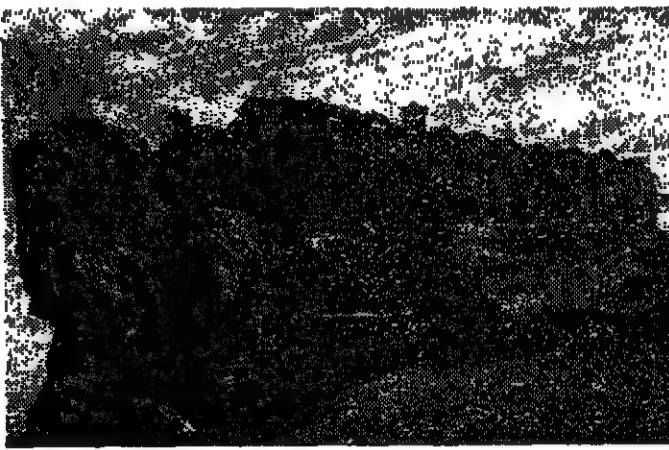
by up to £32 per person and by up to £80 for a family of four. Cosmos is also about to launch a new programme of 50,000 "Costcutter" holidays to all Spanish destinations.

Another operator, Tjaereborg, is offering a selection of bargains on holidays booked before March 30 for certain departures in April and May. The deals include three days' free car hire in some of the Greek islands, full board for the price of half-board in Majorca, and 75 per cent discounts for children on some holidays in Majorca, Ibiza and Minorca. Tjaereborg's holidays are not available through travel agents; information on 01-499 8676.

Greek cover

A warning that Britons planning holidays in Greece this summer should be adequately insured has come from Europ Assistance, the international rescue organization. The company says it may base an air ambulance in Greece to cope with an expected increase in requests for medical evacuation to the UK.

Mr Mike O'Neill, Europ's operations director, says the expected increase in Britons holidaying in Greece this year will place a "considerable burden" on the country's health services. He recommends that all holiday insurance be backed by a 24-hour emergency service.



Cypriot attraction: The Stavrovroni monastery

Two for the price of one

The Exchange Travel group is offering a free fortnight's stay at a selection of British hotels to customers who book an overseas holiday costing £150 or more at one of its 70 branches throughout the country. The same offer applies to holiday-makers who buy one of Exchange's own inclusive holidays to Malta, Cyprus, Gibraltar or southern Spain at any ABTA-member travel agency.

Faster flights

British Airways will launch the fastest non-stop service from Johannesburg to London on April 1. The new service, which will operate twice weekly, will

take less than 12 hours, cutting one-and-a-half hours off the current fastest flying time between South Africa and the UK.

Irish innovation

Europe's first international scheduled helicopter service is due to start between Holyhead and Dublin on April 3. The service, operated by Dublin

City Helicopters, will provide five round trips daily in April and May, increasing to eight trips daily between June and October. The flight time across the Irish Sea will be 30 minutes.

Taxing problem

The Tour Operators' Study Group, which represents the UK's 17 largest holiday companies, has lodged protests with several foreign governments over the threatened imposition of increased taxes on departing passengers. Tour operators have been warned of extra taxes in Greece, Italy, Spain and the Gambia which have been notified too late to be included in brochure prices. In Italy, for example, the departure tax is likely to increase by 40 per cent to £4.30 per passenger.

Philip Ray

On the move

Summed, the tour operator featured in the article on Lesbos two weeks ago, has moved to 4/6 Manor Mount, Forest Hill, London SE23 3PZ (01-699 7666).

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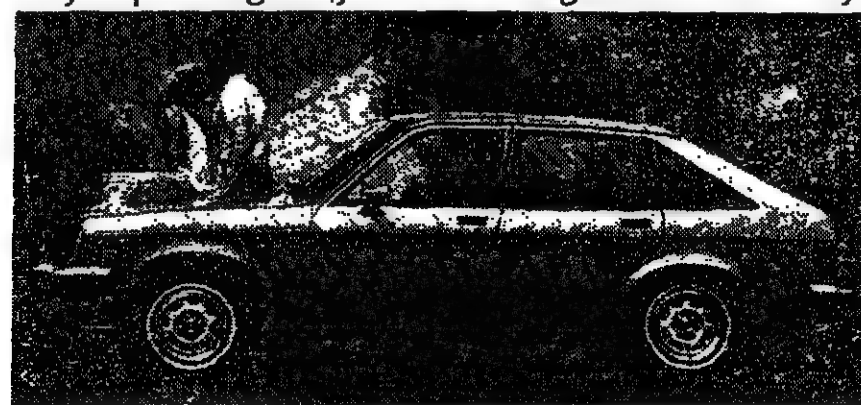
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QUEEN ELIZABETH 2

REVIEW

In tune with a strange and tragic subject

One of the surprises of Penguin's excellent new series of "Literary Biographies" is that they have come up with a marvellous life of Scott Fitzgerald - written by a Frenchman, *Bonjour, vieux sport!* It is fashionable to say that there are now too many lives of Scott (and Zeldas), though actually Cyril Connolly said this as long ago as 1966 - when there were a mere 192 books on the subject. The truth seems to be that, as in Greek tragedy, there is always room for the re-working of a powerful myth - the meteoric Rise and Fall of a Writer (and his Marriage) - and the discovery of some new dimension. Here we are given a Romantic European one: "Fitzgerald joined the writers who loved pomp and festival and who, thoroughbreds harnessed to base chores, exhausted themselves to pay their debts: Walter Scott, Dumas, Balzac, Lamartine and many others."

Fitzgerald himself had already raised a much more radical objection to the subject: "There never was a good biography of a good novelist. There couldn't be. He is too many people, if he's any good." One knows exactly what Fitz meant (despite that odd repetition of the word "good"). It is, in the European context, the same objection that Proust made to Sainte-Beuve's biographical criticism: the sense that biography can never fully enter into the imaginative life of an author; that a central part of his life really is that of the characters he creates. But the reply must be that the best modern biography - Henri Troyat on Proust, Harry T. Moore on D. H. Lawrence - does achieve exactly that act of penetration, through a miraculous combination of scholarship and artistic empathy. The miracle, or at least the magic, is frequently found in the present work. Andre le Vor is the Professor of American Literature at the Sorbonne. He is a renowned Fitzgerald scholar (parts of his highly original analysis of symbolic colour, "The aesthetic of yellow", in *Gatsby* are included here - think of the golden car, and the "yellow cocktail music"). But he is also a man clearly fascinated by the ordinary life of America in the 1920s and '30s: something strange and wonderful and finally tragic, to be written about with the cool, amused, judicious eye of the European historian. He is, too, a literary stylist, wonderfully well-served by his translator William

the literary change they produced in a characteristic virtuoso passage. They aimed at the destruction of a quasi-oriental notion of Woman, the violin-shaped woman, full-breasted, wasp-waisted, lavishly tipped, a pizzicato creature, languorous and swooning, reclusive, idle, living only for the moment when marriage and maternity at last brought out her true self. Now she was being replaced by the clarinet woman: youthful, strident and boyish, a little piping, a little acid, mysterious and disillusioned, she vied with and matched men in sports, at work, in love, expecting nothing from them but confirmation of her independence. In love duets it was she who chose the key and sounded the A."

Richard Holmes

Let loose with little orphan Fanny

Memories of a Woman of Pleasure by John Cleland (Oxford University Press, £1.95)

Live and learn. Until my first encounter with Fanny Hill's memoirs, which was last week, I knew neither that London had suffered earthquakes in 1770, nor that its bishop had blamed them on Cleland's book, itself a storehouse of fresh intelligence. If his lordship was right about cause and effect, London got off lightly. It was only the expurgated version that drew the natural convulsions. Had they come a year earlier, before the natural convulsions of Fanny and her bed-mates had been removed, and their chronicler prosecuted for obscenity, the city could have been wiped out. The exiles, legally lost to British readers until 1970, but restored in the present edition, really provide the bulk of the work. It is hard to see why, without them, such commotion was aroused. A simple tale is left. Little orphan Fanny, from poor but honest Liverpool, comes to London to seek her fortune. Finds it, and after four years ends up a respectable married lady. Granted, she meets enough gentlemen on the way to give the story substance. But you get that in Jane Austen, with the

difference that Jane's creatures keep their clothes on: are indeed hard to imagine with them ever off. I owe to Peter Sabor's introductory notes the information about the bishop, the earthquakes and much more. Together with other notes and an extensive bibliography it is enlightening on Cleland's diverse works and activities, which include medical treatises, the tragedy *Titus Vespasian*, a comedy *The Ladies' Subscription*, a torrent of letters to the press under prima pseudonyms, and a scheme to start a Portuguese East India Company. Cleland hated the *Memoirs* "A Book I disdain to defend and wish, from my soul, buried and forgot." Why write it? It was an exercise, he told Boswell, to show that a "woman of the town" could be brought to



Creative couple: Zelda and Scott Fitzgerald with their daughter Scottie

Bearing a heavy burden of guilt

Book by Beverly Farmer (Penguin, £2.95)

The biographical details offered on Ms Beverly Farmer, tell us that she is an Australian who lived for three years in a Greek village. Many of her stories seem to have been inspired by this; they also offer a rare glimpse into the lives of the Greek-Australian community in Melbourne, a rich source of misunderstanding, nostalgia and loss. "Everything deteriorates," thinks one of her heroines, "flesh, and love, memories, relationships, the will to live". The strength of these sad, accomplished stories is in the contrast between the robust prose, full of food, colour and smells, distinctly earthbound, and the ephemeral uncertainties which beset the characters. At the airport, the strongest story in the collection, incorporates most of her themes as a woman sits out the weeks at home while her child is with his father in Greece with his grandparents. While she waits anxiously to see if he will return at all, she recalls her marriage and happier times spent with her son in Greece. She implies the break-up of her marriage in odd phrases as she contemplates with terrible guilt what she has done to her son: "She doesn't want ever to show him wounds

or admit to the rage and spite that caused them. Nor, she thinks, does his father. They both cringe under their son's accusing gaze." It has to be said that the women in these stories take on a burden of guilt that borders on the masochistic. Several have married lovers who treat them dishonourably; others attempt to enter a community which will never fully accept them. There is an implication that such bad treatment is the result of a willing innocence. One story, set unusually in Tahiti, contains a rape scene which has an air of inevitability about it and is all the more degrading in the context of the fresh, voluptuous style of the description of the island. There is no sense of preaching or polemic in the stories, more a depressing sense of resignation. The Life and Times of Daffodil Mulligan, by Maggie Redding (Brilliance Books, £3.50) The heroine of this book is no patient Grizelda. This is a novel of great charm and honesty for the first hundred pages, after which its good humour and straightforward style are marred by a belated attempt to impose a mystery upon the plot. The narrator is the daughter of a lower-middle-class Roman Catholic family living in the

Red Emma, Queen of the Anarchists



Five feet tall and dressed in a plain serge suit, an unbecomingly pinched mask, her intense blue eyes, Emma Goldman - An Intimate Life by Alice Wexler (Virago, £5.95)

old, became an anarchist overnight. Discovering that she was a gifted speaker, she soon took her place as the national figurehead, delivering a simplified version of the ideas of Prince Peter Kropotkin from lecture platforms all over the country. This aristocratic, benevolent and scholarly old gentleman, a friend of Bernard Shaw, advocated the overthrow, by violence if necessary, of all existing institutions, especially the State. The "natural laws of free association" between human beings would replace them. These idealistic beliefs grew in strength from 1848 until about 1900 when the appalling number of assassinations they had indirectly provoked drove even the leaders to reconsider. Emma never resolved this conflict between the "idea" and the "deed". Her fascination with violence linked her name indissolubly with the murder of President McKinley in 1901, by a young schizophrenic whose execution she mourned openly for years. By middle age Emma did seem to move towards a more personal, even Laurentian, philosophy. This may have been due to her highly emotional affair with the adventurous young doctor who became her lover, publicity agent and ally. Love letters to Ben Reitman must be among the most explicit ever written and provide an unexpected diversion in the long catalogue of railway journeys, lecture halls, courts of law and on two occasions (Emma claimed three) prisons. Alice Wexler's laborious style and Latinate vocabulary does not make *Emma Goldman - An Intimate Life* (published for the first time in this country) an easy book to read, but it is well-researched and likely to be useful to students of anarchism and radical feminism. In America Emma did not convert many Americans to anarchism - her periodical *Mother Earth* never exceeded a circulation of 5,000 - but she drew attention to the restricted nature of women's lives and helped to pave the way for some modern feminist ideas. It is a pity the book ends with the deportation of Emma in 1919. Emma lived on for another 20 years, so why aren't we told about her book, *My Disillusionment in Russia*, published in 1922? It sounds more topical than many of her earlier pronouncements. Isabel Butterfield

IN THE GARDEN

Fresh look at soft and fruity booty

There is always room in my garden for soft fruits; they are relatively simple to grow and not excessively demanding of one's time. The tayberry is a recent introduction which I think will become very popular indeed; a raspberry/blackberry cross, it is similar to the loganberry. Its vigorous bush grows well in all but very light sandy soils but it needs looking after well. Add ample organic matter to the planting position - there is still time to do this before the end of March but do not delay as they come into growth fairly early. A new hybrid berry is the sunberry. Its trailing shoots are quite spiny and ideally they should be trained like blackberries, tied in to a wall, fence or some kind of framework. The boysenberry, a mixed cross of loganberry, blackberry and raspberry, is well worth cultivation. One of the few members of this family to do reasonably well on a light soil, it somehow has the ability to resist drought. The fruit when ripe is a very dark purple and it is a heavy cropper. Keep it well supplied with plant foods - mulching annually with well rotted farm manure will be adequate. There are several good new varieties of raspberries. The early Glen Moy is excellent - its canes are erect and spineless, and reproduce themselves very well. At pruning time be ruthless and only retain the strongest and best. It prefers a good well-drained loam and, in view of its earliness, is best raised on soils which warm up quickly. A late raspberry called Joy looks to be a winner, a very



Waxy wonders: the Phalaenopsis Stuartiana orchid

heavy cropper of excellent vigour and a good choice for the smaller garden. The Long Ashton stable have given us a new variety of blackberry, Ashton Cross. The crop begins in early August and goes on into September. A vigorous plant, its fruit is plentiful although somewhat on the small side. It is a regular cropper, a distinct advantage over many varieties. A new strawberry, Maxim, is sometimes referred to as the Mighty Maxim because of the size of the berry. The flavour is good although not the best. Grandee is another variety with big individual berries. It picks well, has a good flavour and the fruit is firm enough to cut. Fruit can be obtained from Ken Muir, Honeyport Farm, Weeley Heath, Clacton-on-Sea, Essex. Ashley Stephenson

Observations of the orchid

Orchids are exotic. A single bloom of soft, velvety colour and strangely waxy contours has more impact than a dozen red roses; but among the 15,000 species of *Orchidaceae* are some which resemble insects and some which are, frankly, ugly. This week the Royal Horticultural Society in Vincent Square, London will host the centenary International Orchid Conference, which will provide the finest display of orchids ever seen in this country. Firms from the United States, Europe, New Zealand, South Africa and Trinidad and Tobago will be represented. On Tuesday there will be a visit to the Orchid Houses at Wisley Gardens and the Botanic Gardens at Kew. The conference opens on Wednesday. Full tickets for the four days cost £25, or there is a daily registration fee of £12. Details and booking forms are available from the Conference Secretary, International Orchid Conference, The Royal Horticultural Society, PO Box 13, Vincent Square, London SW1 (01-834 4333). The final event is the Conference Dinner at the Guildhall on March 23, when Princess Margaret will present the awards.

CHESS

Magnificent men, mighty machines

Chess-playing machines had their most successful tournament ever in the third Novag Commonwealth Championship, held last month in the London Docklands. The two monster Novag machines were remarkable for the excellence of their endgame play - a sphere in which machines had not previously shown any skill. The tournament was notable for much thrilling chess, perhaps stimulated by the first-ever offer of a £10,000 prize. Kevin Spraggett of Canada successfully defended his title, but the £10,000 offered by Legal & General to a player who won all his 11 games in the tournament, was not claimed. Legal & General were not risking much since only two players, former world champions Emanuel Lasker and Bobby Fischer, have achieved this feat. Let me give the fine game from Round 10 in which John Nunn demolished Murray Chandler. Sicilian Defence. 1. P44 P-044 2. N43 N-033 3. P34 P-033 4. B43 B-033 5. P24 P-024 6. N33 N-023 7. P44 P-044 8. P34 P-033 9. N23 N-013 10. P44 P-044 11. P34 P-033 12. 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DRINK

Welcoming bouquet for newcomers

What do Côtes de Brian, Collines Rhodaniennes and Haute Vallée de l'Orb have in common? If I give you a clue and say that wines from Ile de Beauté and Vallée de Paradis also belong to the same group is it any easier? To be honest I doubt whether even the most fervent wine-loving Francophiles would have guessed immediately that all five names are new Vin de Pays areas. Corsica is the Ile de Beauté and anyone wandering off the coast-road at the unfashionable end of the Mediterranean, north of Perpignan could enjoy a glass or two of a Vallée de Paradis rose.

Nine years ago there were around 90 registered Vin de Pays areas, today there are well over a hundred producing about 750 million bottles of wine every year. What is more, the list is apparently still growing, with every small wine-producing region and group of growers all wanting their own name and identity.

As the name suggests, Vin de Pays is one of the most humble of the French appellation quality levels, slotting in after AOC (*Appellation Contrôlée*) and VDCS (*Vin Délimité de Qualité Supérieure*), and before the basic Vin de Table. Technically Vins de Pays wines are also Vins de Table but they are superior ones for they have to meet considerably higher controls. Vins de Table are usually blended wines which could come from anywhere in France. Vins de Pays not only come from a clearly defined regional area and from certain approved grape varieties, but also boast a minimum alcohol level of 9° to 10° according to that area's capabilities.

The south of France still produces the vast majority of Vin de Pays wines, principally in the Languedoc Roussillon area although the Côte d'Azur produces a little too. The Loire also offers an even smaller percentage of Vins de Pays, better known as Vin de Pays du



Jardin de la France - an all-encompassing designation that takes in several départements. Another Vin de Pays category includes one that comes exclusively from one département, such as a Vin de Pays de l'Hérault or Vin de Pays de l'Ardèche. The last category deals with those small areas within each département that wish to be even more independent, which accounts for the Côtes de Brian and Haute Vallée de l'Orb.

Thankfully most of the Vin de Pays available in Britain are of the département type. Some of the most well-known and well-distributed of these are those from l'Ardèche, an area that lies to the west of the Rhône. The Syrah de l'Ardèche is I think the most successful Vin de Pays variety in the UK, not too surprising considering its proximity to the Rhône and I enjoyed Cullen's version with its deep purple colour and lovely clean spicy Syrah bouquet and taste - a bargain at just £2.19.

Cullen's also carry a positive grassy Sauvignon Vin de Pays du Jardin de la France. One of the most impressive and inexpensive Vins de Pays I have ever come across is the Cinsault-Syrah from Cante-Cigale, a Vin de Pays de l'Hérault - an area that borders the Mediterranean and fans out round the town of Montpellier. Admittedly the last couple of vintages have not been as good as the '81 but the '83 has an attractive pale purple colour coupled with an earthy spicy Syrah-influenced taste that is a good buy at £1.95 from Waitrose.

However the most magnificent and also the most expensive Vin de Pays de l'Hérault must be the headline-grabbing Mas de Daumas Gassac. The '82 is the latest vintage of the red Mas de Daumas Gassac, a predominantly Cabernet Sauvignon wine that is blessed with an inky purple-black colour and a palate and obviously needs at least a decade or two in the cellar. (Wine Studio, 9 Eccleston Street, London SW1, £5.99; Bow Wine Vaults, 10 Bow Churchyard, London EC4, £5.95.)

In the meantime we can all look forward to spring with this Domaine's reasonably priced 1983 Rosé de Frisnet, whose pale red colour and intriguing ripe cherry and strawberry flavour has a refreshing touch of pétillance. (Wine Studio, £3.99; Bow Wine Vaults, £4.10.)

Jane MacQuitty

Vin de Pays devotees should look for Steven Spurrier's handbook *French Country Wines* (Collins, £5.95), a mine of information on the subject.

Confectionery for connoisseurs:

Beryl Downing with a guide to the tasty world of top chocolates

Let's try lots of samples, said *The Times* chocolate. So I took them at their word and after a week of blind tasting only one fanatic still greeted the appearance of yet another tray of assorted wickedness with a greedy grin. The others groaned and suggested a baked bean tasting.

Of our 20 tasters five were connoisseurs of some discrimination (that is, they agreed with me), five had an above-average chocolate palate, nine were mass market chocolate fanciers (they are above the age of consent and still like Mars bars) and one would die happy drowning in a chocolate vat.

The following was our final top of the chocs selection. Marks out of 10 were awarded by me registering tasters' reactions on the Downing Delicatessen metre. High marks represent approval by most tasters for quality and interest.

Bendicks (Mayfair), 20 Royal Exchange, London EC3 (01-283 5843); 55 Wigmore Street, London W1 (01-935 7272)

The tea shop of the early 1900s seems to have been as much a meeting place as the coffee houses were in the 17th century. In 1920 Colonel Benson and Mr Dickson (their first names have been lost with the early records) joined forces and names to found their tea shop Bendicks in Bond Street.

The opened more shops in the 1930s and continued in business until the 1950s but the policy of the company for the past 14 years under its managing director Michael Walters has been to expand sales rather than shops and Bendicks chocolates (now part of the Nabisco group) are sold nationally and internationally.

The famous Bittermints are their most popular line, for the upmarket connoisseur's taste is for dark chocolate - quite the reverse of the national nine-to-one preference for milk.

Their forte is an ability to make a range of high quality chocolates, not only under their own name but for other companies, without in any way blurring the distinctive images of each. They own Newmans, which has a separate range, and they make the plain selections for Harrods and Fortnum & Mason, yet even the chocolate

ing taste sensations, low ones represent chocolates that were just too much - too sweet, too creamy or simply too big. But there is no overall best buy because almost everything was heartily approved by someone.

□ Fresh cream centres: Leonidas by Elena (10), Gartner (8), Savernier (3).

□ Praline and nut assortment: Thorntons Continental (10), Savernier (9), Cromwells (9), Neu Haus (4).

□ Plain assortment: Bendicks (8), Harrods (8), Prestat (7), Fortnum & Mason (7).

□ Truffles: Charbonnel et Walker (10), Prestat (10), Harrods (9), Fortnum & Mason (9), Rocco (9).

We now have spots and our teeth are falling out, but for those who can be more self-controlled and would like to try a selection or two, here is our guide to the top chocs shops:

on these two is discernibly different. Customers' Bendicks favourites: Bittermints, £2.25 200g, fresh cream truffles £6.80 for 1lb. There are also assorted creams at £4 for 1lb, assorted nuts at £4.80 for 1lb. Easter specialties: (Available only in Bendicks and Newmans shops) whole plain chocolate eggs filled with chocolates, Bittermints or Mint Crisps from £13.50, halves £6.50.

Charbonnel et Walker, 28 Old Bond Street, London W1 (01-483 4299; mail order: 01-483 4029)

Naughty is a word so often associated with chocolate that it comes as no surprise that Mademoiselle Charbonnel was said to have come to this country from Paris in 1875, because of a liaison with the future King Edward VII. He certainly patronized the chocolate and tea shop she set up with Miss Walker for his name appears several times in the notes made meticulously every day by the company manager.

Mr J.W. Ross, in the early 1900s. But not all the patrons were so welcome: June 30, 1909, "Rather an anxious quarter of an hour this afternoon when seven or eight suffragettes walk in to tea. Thank heavens Mrs Asquith didn't turn up." The company was rewarded

SHOPFRONT

Cracking ideas for a cup that cheers

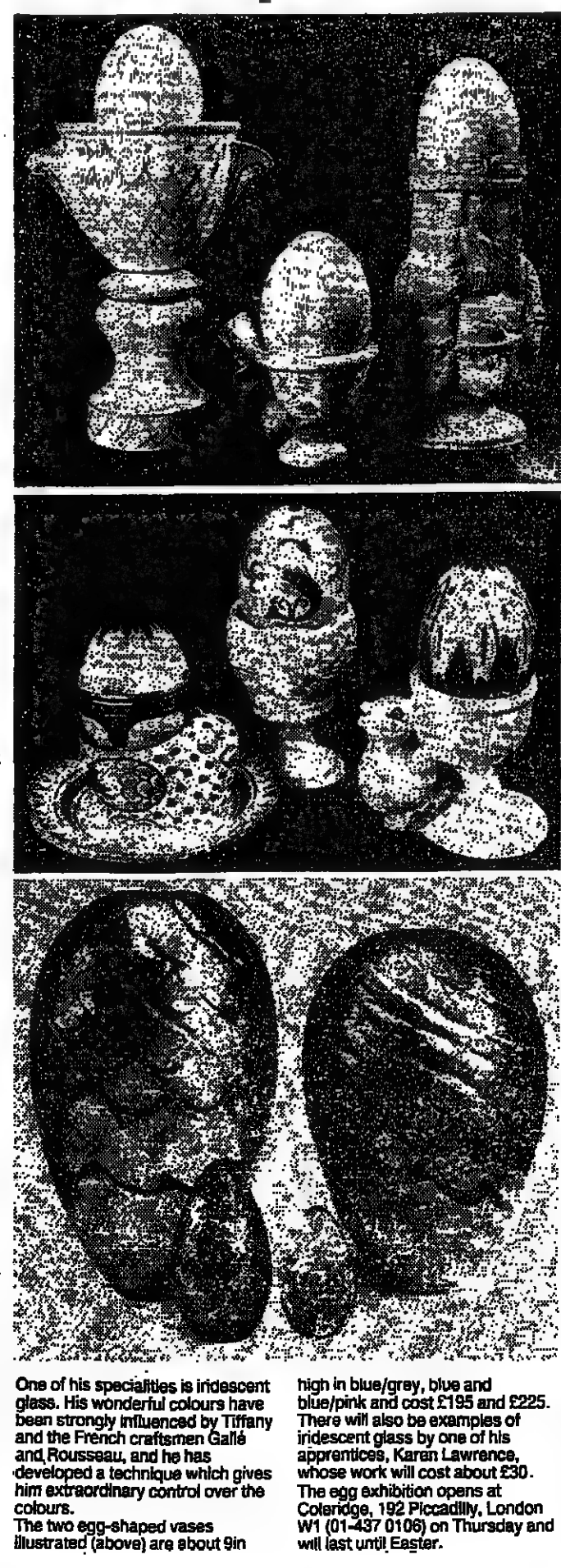
As you know, "the common cormorant or shag lays eggs inside a paper bag" - which seems to be the only nonsensical receptacle missing from the exhibition of egg cups which opens at Strangeways on Friday.

At the suggestion of his exhibition organizer, Josie Firmin, who collects old egg cups, Christopher Strangeways asked all the designers and craftsmen who supply his shops to design an egg cup of any shape and in any material. About 50 set to with enthusiasm, and the result is a collection of some of the most extraordinary and imaginative containers ever likely to be set on a breakfast table.

There is a pair of spiky black ceramic cups, shaped like a punk hairdo and tied together with a chain. £34; a ship-shaped wooden one called the Belgrano with a heavy lid and salt and pepper tunnels, £140; a weird Picasso-esque figure with eyes on stalks and a body like a cave man's club, £95. But not all the shapes are peculiar. Josie's father, Peter Firmin, has produced a terracotta figure of Old King Knut, father of Noggins the Nog, which supports the egg most endearingly in the crown. £49; Susan Mason has made a collection of delicate porcelain cups, some filled, some with bows, all decorated in pretty pastels, from £22; and Windsor and Bell have produced a tall lustrous cup like a miniature jarl's at £17.95 (all illustrated top right).

The exhibition of egg cups will be at Strangeways, 19 The Market, Covent Garden, London W1 (01-379 7675) until April 20. Egg cups in more conventional mood are available at Liberty, Regent Street, London W1 (01-734 1111). The ones shown (centres) are blue and white French ceramic in the shape of a chicken and nest £7.20, a pink on white pedestal shape at £6.45 and a cheerful chicken attached to a plain white earthenware cup at £2.85. They each hold a hand-painted blown egg by Timothy James, whose extensive travels have developed a strong sense of design based on medieval European and Islamic art. Each egg is different and costs £5.95. He also paints his designs on boxes, book covers and personal stationery. Commissions through Liberty's One-Off department. Egg collectors also know by now that Coleridge of Piccadilly is one of their happiest hunting grounds at Easter. The exhibition of original glass eggs (£20 to £30 each) by students at Middlesex Polytechnic is now an annual event and there is also a good range of Isle of Wight eggs in deep colours decorated with gold and silver leaf or encapsulating delicate flowers in clear glass. Prices are from £10 to £15.

And if your taste and pocket run to collector's glass you should look at the magnificent egg-shaped vases by Peter Layton. Originally a potter he turned to glass about ten years ago and set up the London Glassblowing Workshops in Rotherhithe.



One of his specialties is iridescent glass. His wonderful colours have been strongly influenced by Tiffany and the French craftsmen Galle and Rousseau, and he has developed a technique which gives him extraordinary control over the colours. The two egg-shaped vases illustrated (above) are about 9in high in blue/gray, blue and blue/pink and cost £195 and £225. There will also be examples of iridescent glass by one of his apprentices, Karen Lawrence, whose work will cost about £30. The egg exhibition opens at Coleridge, 182 Piccadilly, London W1 (01-437 0106) on Thursday and will last until Easter.

VALUES



Rabbiting on: the three stages in the moulding of a chocolate Easter bunny: left, the coloured sections are filled first - orange and green carrot, white teeth, eyes and nose; centre, Joan Hazzan (see Geoffroi, below) completes the mould with plain chocolate; right, the finished, four-colour rabbit

in the 1920s with a royal warrant and though now part of Barker & Dobson plc, the customers' records still read as "if someone had sold Debrent to American Express as a mailing list."

Apart from the chocolates themselves, made to the original recipes in their own factory in Tunbridge Wells, the Charbonnel et Walker speciality has always been service. They will fill anything with chocolates from a top hat to a grand piano and they will include any

personal message in the box, spelled out in coloured, foil-wrapped chocolates. Customers' favourites: Special selection of assorted chocolates (32 centres) all plain chocolate, apart from one strawberry-flavoured truffle in white chocolate, £8.14 for 1lb. Chocolate cartouche bullet shaped chocolate with a rod of green mint down the middle. Very hard, very delicious £4.90 1/2lb. Mail order anywhere in the world.

Easter specialties: Chocolate eggs £3 to £400; champagne bottle made of chocolate and filled with truffles £12.65; fish (illustrated) at £5.75 and £10.45.

Cromwells, 20 Church Street, Upton-upon-Severn, Hereford & Worcester (0846 3926)

Upton-upon-Severn is an attractive but unremarkable small town, so a shopful of high quality hand-made chocolate comes as something of a surprise. Alan Crowe opened Cromwells less than a year ago and is already supplying his truffles to Fortnum & Mason and assorted chocolates to Air Canada.

He does 22 varieties, all to Belgian recipes including his speciality, fruit creams - very much fruitier than is usual because of the concentration of fresh fruit preserved in alcohol. Customers' favourites: The fruit creams and pralines with nuts and rum. All chocolates are £4.65 per lb.

Easter specialties: Rabbits hand-painted in three-coloured chocolate, eight models from £2 to £9, eggs from £1 to £10, ones over £5 hand-decorated with flowers. Mail orders accepted for chocolates, not eggs.

Fortnum & Mason, 181 Piccadilly, London W1 (01-734 8040)

The in-store chocolate factory which turned out all the F&M speciality chocolates went the way of all department store chocolatiers about four years ago and now the same recipes that customers have bought for generations are hand-made exclusively for them elsewhere in England.

There are a few Belgian pralines, too, but F&M chocolate connoisseurs are very traditional in their tastes. The chocolate encasing their favourite assortment is darker than a secret - as you would expect for aristocratic tastes - but surprisingly the most popular centres are rose and violet creams.

Customers' favourites: Coffee and mint truffles from the selection of 15 flavours at £6.95 for 1 lb; four-in-a-row hazelnuts covered in chocolate (approved in our tests for their originality) from the plain assortment at £6 for 1 lb.

Easter specialties: Hand-made English filled eggs, plain or milk, £3.25 for 1/2 lb size to £150. If you order two weeks before Easter any egg can be personalized.

Geoffroi, 65 Station Road, Winchmore Hill, London N21 (01-360 8289)

When Geoffrey Hazzan was made redundant, he and his wife Joan looked for a business which would involve them both but that could fit in with her frequent trips to the United States as a leading space scientist. The result was a chocolate cottage industry.

They saw no point in "aping Belgian chocolates" so after a chocolate-making course Joan created her own recipes and enthusiastic customers say they are definitely different. Customers' favourites: Fresh cream truffles £7 for 1lb flavoured with cointreau, amaretto, Irish coffee and kirsch. Also available at The Garbanzo coffee shop, 411 City Road, London EC1. No mail order.

Easter specialties: Fudge eggs from £1, 12in chocolate rabbit holding an orange carrot £10.50, multi-coloured chocolate cockle £10.50, white chocolate egg with open front holding truffles £6.50.

Harrods, Knightsbridge, London SW3 (01-730 1234)

An attractive, slim young woman who confesses to eating 1lb of chocolate a day with no apparent ill effects is the best possible advertisement for the most glamorous selection of confectionery in London - the chocolate halls at Harrods.

Sandy Collier, confectionery buyer, is constantly sampling new lines to ensure the most varied selection. For the Harrods own truffles she will order one from each of several manufacturers rather than all from one, just to make sure she has the best.

The Belgian selections come

from Leonidas at £4.90 for 1lb, Gartner at £6.50 (over 100 centres) concentrating on truffles, pralines and cream centres. Neu Haus have a rainbow range hand-wrapped in multi-coloured Italian foils which make spectacular party centrepieces at £6.50 for 1lb - the largest ever done was in four tiers on a silver platter at £1,500.

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Founded by the Dufour family in 1902, and now owned by Queensway Securities, Prestat has been particularly renowned for its truffles which are sent to many countries, including Japan, New Zealand, Australia and America.

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saxophone Quartet – David
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TV NEWS
Sam Osden (021 643
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14 at 7.30pm; Edinburgh, Playhouse (031-557 2590) Apr 15 and 16 at 8pm; Belfast, New Vic Theatre (0232 243745) Apr 19 at 6pm and 8.45pm; Dublin, National Concert Hall (0001 711888) Apr 21 at 3pm and 8pm, Apr 22 at 6pm and 8.30pm.

Royal Academy of Arts
11 January-31 March 1985
 Burlington House, Piccadilly, London W1
 Open 10-6 daily, including Sundays

صبرنا من الاجل

THE ARTS

Television

Stuffed and pickled

Just Another Day (BBC 2) provided a short glimpse into a British institution, the Natural History Museum, which has become almost as venerable as its lifeless occupants - perhaps even more so, now that the presenter, John Pimm, revealed that the dinosaur, made of plastic and that the large blue whale is currently undergoing cosmetic surgery (and no doubt a blue rinse).

But the museum is still a Victorian treasure house, with such a profusion of stuffed things and mounted things, such a wealth of pickled mammals and embalmed spiders, that there is a distinct note of Miss Havisham in its echoing halls. "Everything here is dead," Mr Pimm announced with an insouciance that may not have been entirely feigned. In fact the place was described as the "Mecca of taxidermists" although the crocodiles, at least, seemed to be made up entirely of children.

But it is the strength of this series that it depicts the anonymous human activity

which takes place in institutions such as this, and that it records one day in the life of those generally unacknowledged or even unnoticed workers who sustain what is undoubtedly a complex operation - in last night's case, Mr Pimm seemed to treat them as specimens no less exotic than the creatures perched within the glass cases.

Here was the Hungarian refugee, Frank, who polishes the plastic dinosaur and who has grown sentimentally attached to his charge; here were the women of the plant-pressing department giggling over their mistakes; here was the superintendent of something nicknamed the "pickling factory"; his tasks were unclear, but I suspect that this is where the lost children are taken. And so, all in all, this was a charming documentary, complete with a taxidermist's joke (which had something to do with the ambiguous meaning of "mounted") and a scientist's learned disquisition on the nature of sprats.

Peter Ackroyd

Rock
Shake 'n' shimmyTina Turner
Wembley Arena

As Tina Turner hounded onstage for her second encore, effortlessly dancing her quick-step rag-doll shake 'n' shimmy, it was indeed difficult to believe that the woman who, so the story goes, taught Mick Jagger to dance is now less than four years short of her fiftieth birthday.

Her vocal prowess remains undiminished, while her advancing years only seem to enhance the frisson generated by her athletic sexuality. Wearing an exotic spangled slip for most of the performance, and with her dished-up shock of brown hair crowning a figure of complete womanly strength and health, she performed with rare vitality, choosing material taken mostly from the *Private Dancer* album, the recording released almost a year ago which confirmed such a splendid renaissance in her career.

From picking cotton in the fields in the 1940s, to soul revival star in the 1960s and flavour of the year in the 1980s is an unrivalled achievement, and maybe in part ascribed to her widely interpreted skills as a

singer allowing her the freedom to advance in step with changing musical patterns.

This ability to tackle a variety of songs by such successful artists was especially apparent when she sang ZZ Top's "Legs" followed by Bruce Springsteen's "Dancing in the Dark", endearingly performed with lyric sheet in hand. Slower numbers such as Lennon and McCartney's "Help" and Mark Knopfler's "Private Dancer" revealed the extraordinary range and power of her voice, though on "I Can't Stand The Rain" her exuberance threatened to overwhelm the fragile structure of the song.

The hand performed with gusto and looked game for a laugh: the beeline posturing of keyboard/saxophone player Tim Cappello drew a quizzical "What do you think of him, girls?" from Turner, quite clearly the woman in charge.

For her encore she brought Canadian Bryan Adams onstage to perform a duet called "It's Only Love". Adams, who with his own hand had played an invigorating opening set, sang resolutely, but had difficulty matching Turner's power and charisma.

David Sinclair

Radio
Listening in

In my more neurotic moments - and the news off the past few weeks has done nothing to make them fewer - I find myself wondering if M15 are keeping an eye on me. Or the Special Branch. Or both. Or even - such is my condition - whether this very confession may not provoke them into doing so. And if they do so, and if they find me clean (is anybody that clean?), then what will stop some person in high places standing up and declaring me to be a long-time Marxist and subversive?

Such thoughts came crowding in on me as I listened to Mike Walker's *Spoiling Egypt* (Radio 4, March 11, repeating tomorrow; director, Peter King). In this play, Tom Lee (Brian Cox) transfers from the Met to the Special Branch where he is assigned to the surveillance of Arni Pealsart, a South African dissident, and his associates. Scrutinizing photos of a rally, Lee picks out a man making off in a taxi. He traces the taxi, then the man. It is Bryant (Norman Jones), a successful, hard-working, self-made business man, faithful husband, father of a much-loved only daughter. Can he be part of the drug-dealing operation in which Pealsart is thought to be implicated? Surely not. And yet a distorted scrap of a hushed conversation suggests otherwise. Lee fixes up phone taps on Bryant, illegally, covertly wires up his house, initiates an exhaustive investigation. None of it produces anything of substance. Bryant is a man of more than average probity.

Unfortunately Tom Lee is not. He has fought and kicked his way up from poor beginnings, he is ambitious, hard, desperate for results. Surprisingly he begins to lean on Bryant: a word to the Revenue about a minor tax evasion, another to his victim's bank, ... Things begin to go wrong for Bryant, then very wrong and he cannot make out why. The pressure is on: now he will begin to crumble. And so he does, but not as Lee had expected. He cuts his own throat, while his unknown tormentor, seated several miles away before a loudspeaker, listens while he does it - helpless and even momentarily appalled.

All this was very well done, economically written - the odd redundancy apart - with a nice laconic line in dialogue to indicate that Mr Walker has come a long way since he wrote the rather verbose Brazilian trilogy which has been repeated as Radio 4's *Afternoon Play* these last three Saturdays. At all events, the writing and atmosphere were enough to counterbalance

the odd doubt as to whether anyone, even a policeman as obsessive, not to say damn near psychopathic as Tom Lee, would have gone so far or been allowed to go so far on so little evidence.

Brian Cox's superb acting also helped in this respect and so, I'm certain, did an underlying point of some real weight: the point about Lee is that, fundamentally flawed himself, he cannot believe that a man can be as "pure" as Bryant. Or if he can, then he, Lee, has an all too credible and well attested human interest in destroying him.

In a different way, I suppose that Peter Whalley's *Neighbourhood Watch* (Radio 4, March 9 and 11; director, Robert Cooper) had a point or two in common with *Spoiling Egypt*. When the police start asking questions, which of us has nothing to hide? Answer: none. Mr Whalley's play, however, was more of a comedy which followed the events in a suburban close after Roy (Sherwood's wife, Janet) has disappeared and the police have dug his garden. Should the neighbours stand by him? With misgivings. Lesley and David invite him for a meal, asking Barbara and Sebastian for moral support.

They misgive because Lesley turns out to have put the police on to Roy, while David, we learn, has been having an affair with the promiscuous Janet. And maybe even neighbour Sebastian has known Janet in the more than social sense as well. The lady finally unavishes and Roy, goaded by the discovery that she knew she had dropped him in it, finishes her off in fact.

A jolly can of worms, then, though jollier in the description than the realization, for *Neighbourhood Watch* never seemed to me quite certain what sort of play it was: not quite comedy, not quite thriller, not quite social drama... I don't at all insist that plays should always be precisely something, but they do then have to convey a strong individuality of their own which this really didn't.

However, the works of Whalley are those of William Shakespeare when compared with the latest incumbent of what threatens to become the Sunday thriller serial slot. Colin Shaw's *Gold of the Conqueror* (Radio 4; director, Jane Graham) is set in what might be Colombia in a mixture of Bogota and Cartagena. There are bodies, brutal cops, thinly veiled threats, thinly veiled women, riches beyond the dreams of human avarice, etc. and I've had enough after episode one.

David Wade

A cycle of
psychic
tormentLong Day's Journey into
Night

Royal Exchange, Manchester

Braham Murray, the director of this opening production in the Royal Exchange's spring season, considers *Long Day's Journey* "the greatest naturalistic play ever written". A lot of people would agree with that, including the designer of the National Theatre version who trekked out to the O'Neill House in Connecticut to work out where the family had kept the piano - this being the one detail missing from the stage directions.

But apart from the green-shaded table lamp meanly wired to an unlit chandelier, Mr Murray neglects these hallowed instructions, and all his designer, Johanna Bryant, supplies, is a central table, surrounded by four gilt chairs on which the Tyrone conduct their lacerating inquest on their past lives. The result is far from naturalistic.

Speaking practically, such a design is an inescapable consequence of the Exchange's arena stage. But it also expresses a central fact about the play, namely that this solid family home is no home at all - merely a summer place, assembled like a stage set by the old matinee idol father, to delude the neighbours and even himself into a dream of domestic harmony. What we see on the Exchange floor is a psychic prison, like Sartre's hell, where four creatures are perpetually bonded together in an inescapable cycle of mutual torment.

The denuded setting has also clarified the articulation of the play. O'Neill may be leading the spectator into a labyrinth of memory where everything is simultaneously present, but you also become unusually aware of how he reconciles this with narrative involving real time and immediate events: building the first three acts around the day's meals, floating huge retrospective rows on jobs in the garden, on card games that never get started.

Surprisingly, the production makes

Theatre in Manchester and Paris



Jonathan Hackett as the rolling dipsomaniac Jamie

small use of the theatre's sonorous perimeter for atmospheric effects: even the famous foghorn hardly contributes to the characters' fog-bound relationships. And when it comes to the performances, once again, it is lucid articulation that sets the style. What you notice is less the power of the Tyrone's feelings than the machinery that activates their passions. Each has his own set of obsessions and resentments: each, in turn sees his chance to play the aggressor, over-plays it to the extent of delivering a mortal wound, and then retreats into heartbroken apologies ready for the whole process to begin again.

The casting also amounts to a family affair: headed by two of the company's founders, Dylis Hamlett and James Maxwell, renewing previous domestic relationships with Jonathan Hackett and Michael Muller as the sons. They play with the spontaneous rhythms and relaxation of long familiarity, but the only performance that takes the text by the throat is Miss Hamlett's Mary.

Previously I have found her a chilling actress, but this play has provoked her to a hitherto unsuspected range of desperate

ferocity. The performance is beautifully graded, beginning with the nervous twitching of her swollen fingers when she feels the presence of suspicious eyes. When her suppressed feelings do burst out as if torn up from her bowels, the effect is shocking enough to make you look away. She is also superbly in command of those near-comic lines where Mary sets out to say something kind and ends by inadvertently inserting a dagger.

Mr Maxwell shares this skill, as in the speech solicitously offering her an automobile ride and then working through to a bitter complaint about the cost of the car. The trouble with the performance, though, is that it conveys nothing of the old actor, and translates James Tyrone into a pillar of Isenite rectitude. Of the brothers, both are flawed by the poetic quotations, and Mr Hackett's rolling dipsomaniac Jamie stops well short of his real sardonic fury. Mr Muller's Edmund, starved, sulphurous, and deeply fatal, is the best account I have seen of this treacherous part.

Irving Wardle

The whirlpool keeps on whirling

Tailleur pour dames
Théâtre des Bouffes
Parisiens, Paris

The Bouffes Parisiens, standing on the site of Offenbach's theatre of the same name, could scarcely be a more appropriate house for Georges Feydeau's first major success, *Tailleur pour dames*, forgotten these many years. None of Offenbach's music is actually heard during the two hours' whizzing course of *Tailleur*, but he would have appreciated the use of Gounod in a scene of majestic impropriety - and much else besides.

At the age of 22 Feydeau had already perceived that the basic requirements of farce are a set with a minimum of three doors (very prettily designed by Pace), one worried husband and two female battleaxes - with a poodle thrown in just to top up the already full measure. The first act has elements in common with the plot of *Fledermaus*, itself based on a French comedy written 15 years before *Tailleur* by Meilhac and Halévy. There is a husband worried because, having lost his

house keys at the Opera Ball, he has to spend the night on a bench outside his home. Even worse, he has failed to seduce the wife of one of his rich patients.

Thereafter Feydeau shows a turn of pace which is rather smarter than that of *Fledermaus*, or Meilhac and Halévy's *Le Réveillon*. In order to improve his chances as a seducer, the husband, Moutineux, becomes temporarily a courier as well as a doctor and Feydeau makes much of the fact that both professions involve undressing ladies as well as dressing them. And there are basics for a Feydeau plot: a situation where practically everyone on stage is someone else's lover, past, present or potential.

Moutineux himself stays at the centre of the sexual whirlpool, constantly revolving, like the watermill his name suggests, in trying to keep two yards ahead of the next calamity breathing down his neck. In Feydeau deceptions breed like an epidemic, ever increasing in violence and in the number of victims. The technique - and the character - Feydeau was to use time and again.



A young Feydeau offers a script to a theatre director

At the Bouffes Pierre Arditi, a familiar face on screen, plays Moutineux with the kind of frantic desperation that looks back to the great days of Jacques Charon. His charm and his slightly greying good looks make him a natural for Feydeau: a clown who immediately puts the audience on his side. He is surrounded by a posse of actresses who would make the life of any Parisian dressmaker highly desirable, led by Catherine Morin as the very natural object of his desires and Valerie

Rojan as the wife who could find another husband any day of the week. Annie Savaris is a battisave in the Margaret Dumont mould.

The director, Bernard Murat, keeps the whirlpool whirling without respite and, blessedly, without interval. The National Theatre, after their success with Feydeau's *A Little Hotel on the Side*, might take a look at *Tailleur pour dames*. Indeed John Mortimer may have been there already.

John Higgins

LSO/Abbado
Barbican

"Mahler, Vienna and the Twentieth Century" this festival is called, and there they all were on Thursday night, in reverse order. We began with Ligeti's *Lontano*, written in 1967 and therefore, within the context of a retrospective, offering a long view back through the century. Then the programme homed in on Vienna with Berg's Violin Concerto, coming finally to Mahler for the First Symphony, which was an apt choice for this first concert in a luxury cycle due to continue until October. One's only wish must be that some of the performances will be rather better.

Lontano, though, had a quite satisfactory measure of cool colour and pianissimo. Its title suggests distance in a spatial sense, and suggests one hears its long, quiet, sustained sounds as features of a far landscape. But it is a vision, too, into the distance of history, rediscovering afresh the wonder of simple intervals, even octaves - and here some memory of the Mahler symphony might have been triggered. Unfortunately the extreme softness and transparency of the piece call for an outstanding performance from the audience, and there was one resolute cough to disturb the tense calm.

Meanwhile, it was replaced by a performance of the Berg Violin Concerto ennobled by the presence of Salvatore Accardo. He discreetly insisted on his separateness right from the start by choosing his own slightly slower tempo for the introductory bars in which he must alternate with the orchestra. Thereafter this was a display of superb confidence and precision, the "angel" of Berg's dedication, no ethereal wait but glowing and golden. I cannot remember before hearing so many of the cascades so finely in place, or the double-stopping so sweet, or the final high G so stungingly secure. Maybe it could all have been made to mean rather more, but when the accompaniment was vanishing around in such disarm, it was difficult not to be thankful for technical command alone.

The symphony had no heroic stiffening, except the heroic efforts of Claudio Abbado as conductor, and he had too much stacked against him: first violins sloppy in downward runs of quavers; violas and cellos distinctly embarrassed and rhythmically confused when any light was shone on them; brass switching erratically from splendour to mess; and woodwind failing to gel.

Paul Griffiths

Chamber Orchestra
of Europe/Davis
Queen Elizabeth Hall

This gala concert, given in the presence of the Duchess of Gloucester, was altogether a splendid occasion. For one thing, the playing of the Chamber Orchestra of Europe was always polished. For another, the audience was large (and evidently well-heeled).

And for yet another the charity that stands to benefit is the worthy one of Help a Child to See, which aims to provide Great Ormond Street hospital

with a research, teaching and care centre for visually handicapped children.

At the heart of the programme was a towering performance of Beethoven's Fourth Piano Concerto, in which the soloist was Stephen Bishop-Kovacevich. For much of the first movement he held himself in reserve, but when the time came for emotional explosiveness his range of expression was wide indeed. He saw the Andante con moto second movement as music of the darkest hue, his playing answering the orchestra's heavy-hearted interpolations in tones of introspective resignation. And with Sir Colin Davis driving his orchestra hard, the emotional release of the finale was effected with dashing brilliance.

On either side of this work, there was Mozart, first the stately C major of the overture of *La clemenza di Tito* and later the Symphony No 39 in E flat. In the symphony one might have quibbled at details: the timpani, for example, should surely have been played with harder sticks, and my preferences would have been for an Andante con moto that flowed with more ease. But Sir Colin adores this music, and here it was obvious from the sounds they made that his orchestra share his enthusiasm.

Stephen Pettitt

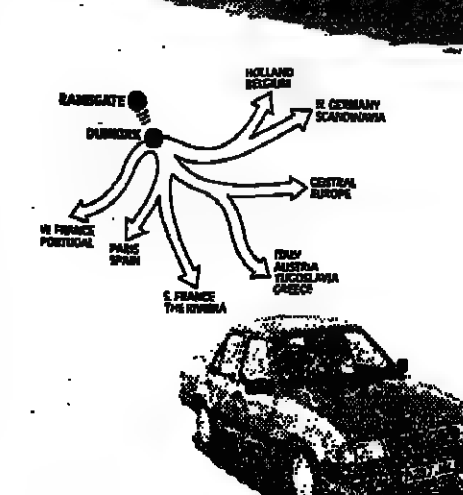
Nash Ensemble
Wigmore Hall

The Nash Ensemble signed off its Italian series on Wednesday night in high style. The flourish came not from the most obvious place, those last exuberant bars of Schumann's Piano Quartet; that was, on the whole, a disappointingly flat performance. But Sarah Walker was the evening's soloist, and her mischievously characterised Berio Sequenza III certainly got the salivary glands working.

Dallapiccola, who had been represented in the series by both early and later works, was celebrated by his *Reneclais*, three extracts from *Le Chanson de Roland* composed, significantly, at about the same time as his opera, *Il prigioniero*. These are thrilling and moving fragments: extreme in their internal conflicts of dynamic and pitch, spare and suggestive in their histrionic pictorialism. Refreshment came in yet another of the series' little pieces of buried treasure: Verlaine's *Fêtes galantes*, set by Riccardo Pick-Mangiagalli. Compared with Debussy's the Italian-Bohemian's settings have a nursery-rhyme ingenuousness about them, a gaiety and generosity of spirit which Walker communicated with nicely-judged tone. Unlike Alfredo Casella's six-movement *Serenata* for clarinet, bassoon, violin, cello and trumpet, these four songs never outstayed their welcome. But even here, the astringent, cross-crossing violin and cello registers of the Cavatina and the elusive sonorities of the Nocturne made it well worth a hearing.

Any excuse for Puccini's *Cruciani*, even when, as in this rather opaque rendering, its dying fall has more about it of the funeral parlour of its dedicatee than the perfumes of *Manon Lescaut*.

Hilary Finch

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No.	Company	Your gain on loss
INDUSTRIALS A-D		
1	A A H	
2	Advent	
3	Cockson	
4	Avon Rubber	
5	Babcock	
6	Cape Ind	
7	Davies & Newman	
8	Concentric	
9	Dynalene	
10	Black Arrow	
INDUSTRIALS S-Z		
11	Security Serv	
12	Smiths Ind	
13	Simon Eng	
14	Steeley	
15	Sprax-Sarco	
16	Tetco	
17	UKO	
18	Sebe	
19	Spencer Clark	
20	Stewart	
INDUSTRIALS L-R		
21	RHP	
22	Ricardo Eng	
23	Powell Duffryn	
24	Moss (Robert)	
25	Reed Executive	
26	Lep	
27	Polly Peck	
28	Norden	
29	Radian Metal	
30	Rockware	
DRAPERY AND STORES		
31	Foster Bros	
32	Debenham	
33	Dunhill	
34	Fine Art Dev	
35	Empire Stores	
36	Eys (Wimbledon)	
37	Flann	
38	Securorum 'A'	
39	Raybeck	
40	Burton	

Weekly Dividend
Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £20,000 in today's newspaper.

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN

1984/85 High Low Stock Price Change % P/E

Company	1984/85 High	1984/85 Low	Company	1984/85 High	1984/85 Low
AAH	100	95	AAH	100	95
Advent	100	95	Advent	100	95
Cockson	100	95	Cockson	100	95
Avon Rubber	100	95	Avon Rubber	100	95
Babcock	100	95	Babcock	100	95
Cape Ind	100	95	Cape Ind	100	95
Davies & Newman	100	95	Davies & Newman	100	95
Concentric	100	95	Concentric	100	95
Enphor	100	95	Enphor	100	95
Black Arrow	100	95	Black Arrow	100	95
Security Serv	100	95	Security Serv	100	95
Stratus Ind	100	95	Stratus Ind	100	95
Simon Eng	100	95	Simon Eng	100	95
Steeley	100	95	Steeley	100	95
Spray-Sarco	100	95	Spray-Sarco	100	95
Tetco	100	95	Tetco	100	95
UKO	100	95	UKO	100	95
Sebe	100	95	Sebe	100	95
Spencer Clark	100	95	Spencer Clark	100	95
Stewart	100	95	Stewart	100	95

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Cape Ind	100	95	Cape Ind	100	95
Davies & Newman	100	95	Davies & Newman	100	95
Concentric	100	95	Concentric	100	95
Enphor	100	95	Enphor	100	95
Black Arrow	100	95	Black Arrow	100	95
Security Serv	100	95	Security Serv	100	95
Stratus Ind	100	95	Stratus Ind	100	95
Simon Eng	100	95	Simon Eng	100	95
Steeley	100	95	Steeley	100	95
Spray-Sarco	100	95	Spray-Sarco	100	95
Tetco	100	95	Tetco	100	95
UKO	100	95	UKO	100	95
Sebe	100	95	Sebe	100	95
Spencer Clark	100	95	Spencer Clark	100	95
Stewart	100	95	Stewart	100	95

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Black Arrow	100	95	Black Arrow	100	95
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Simon Eng	100	95	Simon Eng	100	95
Steeley	100	95	Steeley	100	95
Spray-Sarco	100	95	Spray-Sarco	100	95
Tetco	100	95	Tetco	100	95
UKO	100	95	UKO	100	95
Sebe	100	95	Sebe	100	95
Spencer Clark	100	95	Spencer Clark	100	95
Stewart	100	95	Stewart	100	95

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Davies & Newman	100	95	Davies & Newman	100	95
Concentric	100	95	Concentric	100	95
Enphor	100	95	Enphor	100	95
Black Arrow	100	95	Black Arrow	100	95
Security Serv	100	95	Security Serv	100	95
Stratus Ind	100	95	Stratus Ind	100	95
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Cape Ind	100	95	Cape Ind	100	95
Davies & Newman	100	95	Davies & Newman	100	95
Concentric	100	95	Concentric	100	95
Enphor	100	95	Enphor	100	95
Black Arrow	100	95	Black Arrow	100	95
Security Serv	100	95	Security Serv	100	95
Stratus Ind	100	95	Stratus Ind	100	95
Simon Eng	100	95	Simon Eng	100	95
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Tetco	100	95	Tetco	100	95
UKO	100	95	UKO	100	95
Sebe	100	95	Sebe	100	95
Spencer Clark	100	95	Spencer Clark	100	95
Stewart	100	95	Stewart	100	95

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Davies & Newman	100	95	Davies & Newman	100	95
Concentric	100	95	Concentric	100	95
Enphor	100	95	Enphor	100	95
Black Arrow	100	95	Black Arrow	100	95
Security Serv	100	95	Security Serv	100	95
Stratus Ind	100	95	Stratus Ind	100	95
Simon Eng	100	95	Simon Eng	100	95
Steeley	100	95	Steeley	100	95
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Tetco	100	95	Tetco	100	95
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Sebe	100	95	Sebe	100	95
Spencer Clark	100	95	Spencer Clark	100	95
Stewart	100	95	Stewart	100	95

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Concentric	100	95	Concentric	100	95
Enphor	100	95	Enphor	100	95
Black Arrow	100	95	Black Arrow	100	95
Security Serv	100	95	Security Serv	100	95
Stratus Ind	100	95	Stratus Ind	100	95
Simon Eng	100	95	Simon Eng	100	95
Steeley	100	95	Steeley	100	95
Spray-Sarco	100	95	Spray-Sarco	100	95
Tetco	100	95	Tetco	100	95
UKO	100	95	UKO	100	95
Sebe	100	95	Sebe	100	95
Spencer Clark	100	95	Spencer Clark	100	95
Stewart	100	95	Stewart	100	95

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Shares push through 1,000

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin, March 11. Dealings End, March 22. Contango Day, March 25. Settlement Day, April 1.
Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

1984/85 High	1984/85 Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E
100	95	AAH	100	5	5.0	10.0
100	95	Advent	100	5	5.0	10.0
100	95	Cockson	100	5	5.0	10.0
100	95	Avon Rubber	100	5	5.0	10.0
100	95	Babcock	100	5	5.0	10.0
100	95	Cape Ind	100	5	5.0	10.0
100	95	Davies & Newman	100	5	5.0	10.0
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100	95	Enphor	100	5	5.0	10.0
100	95	Black Arrow	100	5	5.0	10.0
100	95	Security Serv	100	5	5.0	10.0
100	95	Stratus Ind	100	5	5.0	10.0
100	95	Simon Eng	100	5	5.0	10.0
100	95	Steeley	100	5	5.0	10.0
100	95	Spray-Sarco	100	5	5.0	10.0
100	95	Tetco	100	5	5.0	10.0
100	95	UKO	100	5	5.0	10.0
100	95	Sebe	100	5	5.0	10.0
100	95	Spencer Clark	100	5	5.0	10.0
100	95	Stewart	100	5	5.0	10.0

BUILDING AND ROADS						
1982 High	1982 Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E
202	158	Aberdeen Const	182	-2	-0.4	8.2
198	155	Aecon	251	96	38.2	10.0
79	29	Armstrong	85	56	65.0	10.0
110	75	Bechtel	130	55	42.3	9.9
202	155	BPI	160	5	3.1	10.0
198	155	CPD Industries	255	100	39.2	11.0
198	84	Edgemoor Brick	95	11	11.8	10.0
198	84	Engelhardt Const	94	10	10.8	10.0
145	45	Baylor/Brk Const	56	11	19.6	10.0
164	75	Baylor	76	1	0.6	10.0
164	75	Baylor Const	76	1	0.6	10.0
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FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

The dollar faces its stiffest test yet

Nothing better underlines the foreign exchange markets' love affair with the dollar than its ability to stand up to bad news. The danger is that when the dust settles, with realization that the bad news is important, the dollar fall will be uncontrollable.

Yesterday, two pieces of damaging information were absorbed with equanimity by the markets. The first was the 0.5 per cent fall in industrial production in February, accompanied by a downward revision of the figures for the previous months.

The second was the announcement by the Governor of Ohio of a three-day bank holiday for 70 state-guaranteed savings & loan institutions, after a run on them caused by last week's collapse of the Home State Savings Bank in Cincinnati.

The industrial production figures, taken in combination with Wednesday's announcement of a 1.4 per cent rise in retail sales tell one of two stories. The production figures, traditionally more reliable than the volatile retail series, may simply be telling us that the US economy is slowing down, and indeed, that it has been growing at a slower rate than we had thought.

As well as the 0.5 per cent drop in February, the figures showed that the January rise was only 0.3 per cent, against an earlier estimate of 0.4 per cent; the December increase was 0.1 per cent (previous estimate 0.5 per cent) and the November rise was just 0.2 per cent (0.4 per cent).

Alternatively, the figures may tell us that, while there is plenty of spending in the American economy, US industry simply cannot compete at current exchange rates. On either version of the story, the news is bad. And yet, while the dollar was pulled back from levels above DM3.40 against the mark to DM3.37, and the pound recovered to show a gain of a fifth of a cent at \$1.0835, the response was generally muted.

The focus now switches to next Thursday's "flash" estimate of first quarter gross national product.

Economic historians do not look for announcements of official statistics as producing the great turning points in economic cycles of exchange rates however. They prefer more down-to-earth matters like runs on banks.

The collapse of the Home State Savings Bank in Cincinnati last week went unnoticed in the foreign exchange markets. It did not escape the notice of the good people of Ohio. They have been withdrawing cash from Ohio savings and loan institutions at a sufficiently alarming rate to force what amounts to a moratorium for fears to cool.

Home State collapsed for special reasons, notably loans to the failed, Florida-based ESM Government Securities. But the effect of high interest rates and a strong dollar are equally as important in agricultural communities as in America's industrial heartland.

When the Mid-West is suffering, and when Detroit and Pittsburgh are cutting production, the US economic miracle begins to look more precarious than the foreign exchange markets have assumed.

Optimism ahead of the Bae offer

With only two months to go before the Government floods the market with the 96.85 million shares in British Aerospace it still owns, more than 48 per cent of the aircraft manufacturer's capital, the lead broker to the issue, Hoare Govett, has produced a comprehensive analysis of the company's performance and prospects.

Hoare Govett could hardly be expected to take an over-optimistic view but Robert Pringle, who produced the document, has certainly provided evidence that there are genuine reasons to look at British Aerospace with confidence.

One of the most significant aspects is that British Aerospace was privatized in February 1981 just when the worst recession in the civil aviation industry was beginning, yet it has survived, not unscathed, but in a much better financial position than some might have expected.

It had to make a £100 million provision in 1982 against its future aircraft sales account, but in 1983 produced profits of £82.3 million, and Hoare Govett expects £117 million for 1984.

The company has pushed through a significant rationalization and reorganization programme, and has also been greatly helped by its defence work which remained fairly strong throughout. The Tornado and Jaguar aircraft played an important role but it is the Rapier guided missile, which benefited from its use in the Falklands, which has made the most effective contribution.

The Rapier project demonstrates one of the keys not only to the company's present position but also to its longer-term future. The missile has a long production run which allows substantial economies of scale. All the main programmes on British Aerospace's books have life spans of at least 10 and up to 20 years. They provide it with an unusually sound base.

On the military side it may well be that the guided weapons business will play a more important role than aircraft. The cutbacks in defence expenditure will take their toll. The weapons themselves are much cheaper than the platforms from which they are launched, especially aircraft or ships, and they will therefore be preferred for the allocation of scarce resources.

There is also a sneaking suspicion that the civil side of the business is beginning to pick up. The average age of civil aircraft is 10 years and the issues of noise and fuel economy, linked with air worthiness, will inevitably encourage some pick up.

The higher level of business will require funding, and British Aerospace will have its own £150 million rights issue to coincide with the Government sell-off which will allow it flexibility to meet the improved demand. All the company now needs is a well-timed order for its BAe 146 airliner from China.

London listing for Banco de Bilbao

Corporations have long been used to taking a global view of debt markets for the purpose of raising loan capital, and the changes afoot in the financial world are likely to ensure in time a similar approach to equity raising. Technology is rapidly eroding national financial barriers and there is no reason in principle why companies should not eventually be able to raise equity in the market they consider most suitable at the time.

For Banco de Bilbao, which this week raised a modest £5.6 million with a placing of shares in London, the prospect of doing this on a significant scale may still be some way off, not least because of present restrictions in the Spanish stock market. But the placing arranged by merchant bankers Hill Samuel and the plans to gain a Stock Exchange listing are telling signs of the times. Banco de Bilbao is the fourth largest Spanish bank with assets equivalent to £13.5 billion and pretax profits last year of 19.6 billion pesetas (£98 million). Hill Samuel believes it will be the first Spanish company to gain a listing in London.

The shares will be traded in the form of Investor Depository Receipts in which stockbrokers Quilter Goodson will arrange matched deals. Once listed they will be traded on the Stock Exchange. Using IDRs will avoid the complexities of having to register changes in ownership.

Banco de Bilbao has long been represented as a bank in London and, with Spain still scheduled to join the EEC soon, it is keen to broaden its share ownership.

Ohio shuts loan institutions in bid to halt run on funds

From Bailey Morris, Washington

Federal and state authorities met in emergency closed session in Ohio yesterday to halt a massive run on deposits against 70 state-chartered savings and loan associations after the collapse of one of the largest over the weekend.

Home State Savings Bank of Cincinnati, once considered the soundest of the state thrift associations, was forced to close its doors over the weekend because of huge losses related to the collapse of ESM Government Securities Inc of Miami. ESM was closed by a federal court after an investigation turned up undisclosed losses estimated at more than \$300 million (£277 million).

Mr Richard G. Celeste, the Governor of Ohio, declared a three-day bank holiday limited to the 70 state-chartered institutions to give authorities time to still the public panic which has resulted on the deposit run.

At the same time, 26 of the 70 state-chartered institutions have approached authorities in Washington about obtaining federal insurance to back their deposits. At the moment after emergency action by the Ohio

legislature, the state institutions are backed not only by a state insurance but also by a new guarantee fund for the 70 institutions approved recently.

News of the deposit run and the emergency meetings had an immediate impact on international markets where the dollar began to slide.

State authorities in Cleveland noted that none of the 230 federally-insured savings and loans had been affected by the

deposit run which reflected a lack of confidence among depositors in the state-regulated private fund. Deposits in federal-insured institutions are generally insured for a maximum of £100,000, but state and private backing is generally less.

The deposit run reflects uneasiness over the conditions of banks and savings and loan associations after the near collapse of Continental Illinois, the eighth largest bank, which

was rescued by federal authorities last year in a \$4.5 billion bailout programme. Officials said. And statements by Mr Paul Volcker, chairman of the US Federal Reserve Board, that hundreds of small banks in Mid Western states could go under as a result of the farm crisis, have made investors nervous.

Mr Volcker has, however, reassured Congress that the banking system will not be endangered by the collapse of farm state banks.

ESM according to court records in America, had extensive dealings with three savings and loan institutions which have suffered huge losses.

Key senate Republicans attempted yesterday to distance themselves from the controversial US budget they approved late on Wednesday which has already been criticized.

The quick, negative response to the \$55.1 billion deficit-reduction package approved by the Republican-controlled Senate Budget Committee underscores the difficulty Congress faces in approving any substantive spending cuts this year.

Japan trade curbs urged

American frustration over the mounting trade deficit with Japan is triggering a new round of congressional support for retaliatory measures, including an import surcharge which is gaining momentum on Capitol Hill.

Mr John Danforth, Republican chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, has asked the non-partisan Congressional Budget Office to complete a study on the effects of an import surcharge for use in Senate debate on the proposal. The US State Department is

also studying the effects of a surcharge which has been denounced by foreign governments as the most protectionist proposal since the 1930s.

The surcharge proposal has gained support as Japanese officials have begun to voice for the first time their fears that trade relations with the United States are deteriorating rapidly.

The protectionist sentiments in Congress are caused by the deficit with Japan which reached \$37 billion (£34 billion) last year.

Routledge row after ABP bid

By Alison Eadie

Associated Book Publishers, whose titles include the successful Adrian Mole books, has made an offer worth £4.47 million for its fellow publisher Routledge & Kegan Paul.

Although the deal looks straightforward, because Associated has received irrevocable undertakings to accept its offer from 32 per cent of the R&KP shareholders, it masks a bitter boardroom row.

The acceptances have come from the family and personal holdings of Mr Norman Franklin, chairman of R&KP, who approached Associated. The rest of the R&KP board was not consulted.

The board put out a terse statement yesterday indicating it was not consulted and that it would be writing to shareholders as soon as possible. It has called on the help of the merchant bank Morgan Grenfell to advise it on the best interests of the few private shareholders and the staff.

Yesterday's development is the result of growing tension between Mr Franklin's family interests and Camellia Investments, the top plantation to fine art holding company that has nearly 39 per cent of R&KP. Camellia's stake has been creeping up over the years. Mr David Bacon, managing director of Camellia, is also vice chairman of R&KP, but he knew nothing of the approach to Associated.

He said that R&KP was "in the very early stages of a major revival of its fortunes". A boardroom shake-up last April saw several departures and the arrival of Mr Philip Sturrock from Pitman as managing director.

Since then R&KP has returned to profits, making £105,000 pretax in the half year to September, 1984 against a loss of £49,000. In the full year further recovery is expected and profits should exceed £250,000 against a loss of £243,000. Associated publishes academic and scientific books, as well as having a general section, covering Adrian Mole to Bibles, and a large legal section.

The terms of the offer are two Associated shares and £3 cash for three R&KP shares. Routledge shares shot up 105p to close at 388p.

Bass and Horizon in £38m venture

By Derek Harris
Commercial Editor

Bass, Britain's biggest brewer, is acquiring 15 per cent of the ordinary shares of Horizon Travel, Britain's third largest package holiday company.

It is part of a £38 million deal which will put together various overseas holiday assets of both Bass and Horizon in a joint venture company which will be owned 50-50 by Bass and Horizon.

Horizon shares, which had been standing at 133p, rose 12p. A joint statement said a Bass director would go on the Horizon board and that Bass had given satisfactory assurances on Horizon's wish to continue as an independent company.

Mr Bruce Tanner, Horizon's executive chairman, said: "We are satisfied that Bass has no intention of mounting any bid. We shall want to continue as an independent company. We are happy to be closely associated with Bass in this venture which should be beneficial to both companies."



Bruce Tanner: "We want to stay independent"

Grand Metropolitan, which had made an abortive attempt last summer to set up an agreed bid for Horizon, still has just under 5 per cent of Horizon's shares. Grand Metropolitan said yesterday: "We are watching the situation with interest."

The agreement is conditional on consent from the Office of Fair Trading and the Spanish Government.

Cape rights issue to raise £12m

By Ian Griffiths

Cape Industries, the building products group, will announce a rights issue on Monday to raise up to £12 million. The cash-raising is part of the reconstruction forced on the company as a result of losses incurred in its withdrawal from the glass fibre business.

The company is also raising a further £15.75 million through the sale of its automotive products business to BBA Group, the friction material and industrial textiles company.

In the nine months to the end of December 1984 Cape made attributable losses of £33.2 million which forced the reconstruction plans. These have received the backing of Charter Consolidated which owns 67 per cent of Cape, and it will subscribe for its rights in full.

Yesterday BBA announced a one-for-four rights issue at 60p to raise £8.1 million to finance the deal. The company made pretax profits of £5.4 million in 1984 down from £5.3 million.

Tempus, page 21

IN BRIEF

Share index at record

The FT-SE Index, covering the market's 100 biggest companies, hit a record high when it closed up 10.2 at 1,309.9 last night. The index started at 1,000 on January 1, 1984.

And the FT 30-share index crossed the 1,000 level for the third time in its history yesterday, closing 12.4 higher at 1,002.5. There were 27,000 bargains marked as institutional investors moved in on hopes that Tuesday's Budget will be good for industry.

Market report, page 21

£12m cash call

Mitchell Cotts, the engineering, transportation and trading group, is to raise £12.5 million by way of one-for-four rights issue at 60p. The money will be used to reduce borrowings. Interim results show pretax profit of £4.2 million, up from £3.5 million. Turnover fell to £178.2 million from £189.4 million. An unchanged interim dividend of 1.5p has been declared.

Tempus, page 21

The financial services operations of American Express, including Shearson, Shearson/Lehman and American Express International Banking Corporation, are negotiating with the developers Stanhope Securities to acquire the company in a £250 million cash offer. The proposed £1.5 million sq ft office development at Liverpool Street station in London.

Grattan higher

Grattan is to pay a final dividend of 2p, making 3p (1p) for the year in January 31, after pretax profits rose from £3.5 million to £9.6 million. Sales rose from £195 million to £219 million.

Tempus, page 21

Shipyard saved

Readheads shiprepair yard at South Shields, Tyne and Wear, which was revived partly with former workers' redundancy cash, is to go into voluntary liquidation. But the yard will continue to operate with its future guaranteed under an agreement between Readheads, Tyne Dock Engineering and British Shipbuilders.

Pao victory

Sir Yuekong Pao has won overwhelming control of Wheelock Marden, the diversified Hong Kong group. His Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown gained control of 50.1 per cent of the Wheelock voting rights early yesterday.

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☐ Please send me the Home Banking information pack.

FULL NAME(S)

ADDRESS

DATE

SIGNATURE(S)

POST CODE

ACCOUNT NUMBER

For further information tick box or ask operator for Freephone 8494.

BANK OF SCOTLAND
A FRIEND FOR LIFE

Northern to pay £51m for dairies

By Our City Staff

Northern Foods is paying £51 million in cash for Grand Metropolitan's northern Express Dairy subsidiary. Northern will acquire four dairies in Lancashire, North Wales, Derbyshire and Yorkshire, and Eden Vale's distribution activities in Northern Ireland 500 milk rounds.

Grand Metropolitan will keep the rest of Express Dairy's liquid milk operations, centred mainly in the South and West, and the Eden Vale, Ski and cheese businesses.

Northern Foods will end up, with about 12 per cent of the British milk market and Grand Met with 8 per cent against a previous position of 8 per cent and 12 per cent respectively.

The business being sold made £5.5 million operating profit in the year ended September 30, 1984 out of total operating profits for Express Dairies of £77.8 million on sales of £778 million. In 1983 Express Dairies profits were £31.5 million on sales of £737.4 million.

The background to the deal is one overcapacity and falling milk sales. Grand Met is closing its Sheffield dairy, part of the northern Express subsidiary, and Northern Foods is closing its Grimsby dairy. Mr Nicholas Horsley, chairman of Northern, said there would be more rationalization.

Saudis swap oil for French jets

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

Saudi Arabia has arranged to pay the French Government in oil for the fleet of 45 Mirage fighter aircraft and associated spares and ground equipment it has bought from Dassault, the French aircraft manufacturer.

The deal will involve Saudi Arabia supplying 75 million barrels to the French Government which will pass it to the state oil company for refining or trading.

The oil will be priced strictly in line with the price structure

of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, thus avoiding Saudi Arabia being criticized for "dumping" oil as it was last summer when it used 10 billion barrels of oil to pay for a fleet of Boeing 747s with Rolls-Royce engines.

The oil will also be delivered over a three-year period, as opposed to the three-month period when the last oil-for-aircraft crude stock went into the world market. The new contract is worth \$2 billion compared

with \$1 billion for the Boeings. As the deal is being seen as a strictly government-to-government transaction and follows a precedent set by Abu Dhabi which bought French military aircraft and paid in oil it is not expected to cause concern within Opec.

Saudi Arabia is also understood to be prepared to let details of the oil production and price structure involved be subject to scrutiny by the new Opec auditing machinery.

MARKET SUMMARY

STOCK MARKETS

FT Ind Ord	1002.5 (+12.4)
FT A-All Share	830.18 (+5.48)
FT Govt Securities	80.28 (+0.35)
FT-SE 100	1309.9 (+10.2)
Bargains	28.420
Datastream USM	112.36 (-0.13)
New York	
Dow Jones	1262.03 (+1.99)
Nikkei Dow	12,468.03 (+63.00)
Hong Kong	1333.78 (-22.59)
Amsterdam	207.8 (-0.9)
Sydney: AO	794.4 (+5.4)
Frankfurt	
Commerzbank	1214.0 (+11.5)
Brunel	
General	305.23 (-3.11)
Parlet CAC	208.1 (-0.3)

MAIN PRICE CHANGES

RISES:	
Riley Leisure	53.00 +6
Ryan Int	14.50 +1.50
Low & Bonar Grp	415.00 +37
Boustead	70.00 +6
Floyd Oil Part	96.00 +8
Burco Dean	24.00 +2
Horizon Travel	145.00 +12
Calbio Haven	39.50 +3
Raybeck	28.00 +2
Gomme Holdings	43.00 +3
Neepsund	14.50 +1
Resource Tech	25.00 +2
Edbyr Hldgs	148.00 +10
Haden	316.00 +21
Woodworth	693.00 +44
NMW Comps	300.00 +19

CURRENCIES

London:	
£: \$1.0835 (+0.0020)	
DM: 3.5560 (-0.0015)	
SwFr: 3.1105 (+0.0005)	
FFf: 11.1850 (-0.0070)	
Yen: 282.05 (+0.55)	
E Index: 72.0 (+0.2)	
New York:	
£: \$1.0905	
DM: 3.3770	
S Index: 154.7 (-0.2)	
ECU: 20.80815	
SDR: 20.884385	

INTEREST RATES

London:	
Bank Base: 14%	
3-month interbank 13% - 13 1/2%	
3-month eligible bills 13% - 13 1/2%	
buying rate	
US:	
Prime Rate 10.50	
Federal Funds 8%	
3-month Treasury Bills 8.40 - 8.36	
Long bond yield 9 1/2% - 9 3/4%	

GOLD

London fixing:	
am \$268.80pm \$292.70	
close \$294.25-\$294.75	
(£270.75-£271.25)	
New York:	
Comex (latest) \$293.75	

FALLS:	
Audiotronic Hldgs	5.50 -1
Mainmet Holdings	35.00 -5
Martheath	75.00 -5
Scanlon	33.00 -12
CPU Computers	35.00 -3
Rotaprint	6.00 -0.50
DJ City Alarm	61.00 -5
Barbican	3.25 -0.25
Mitchell Cotts	76.00 -5.5

WALL STREET

Early slip for Dow

New York (Agencies) - The market headed lower in moderate trading early yesterday.

The Dow Jones industrial average was down 0.77 to 1,259.28.

The NYSE index was down 0.05 to 103.06 and the price of an average share was down 1 cent.

Declines led advances by 624 to 526 among the 1,664 issues crossing the tape.

First-hour big board volume amounted to about 24.35 million shares against 26.79 million.

General Motors was up 1/4 to 77 1/2 and Chrysler up 1/4 to 34 1/2.

Chevron was up 1/4 to 43 1/2, Indiana Standard up 1/4 to 63 1/2, Atlantic Richfield up 1/4 to 45 1/2 and Ohio Standard up 1/4 to 45 1/2.

Sun Co was down 1/4 to 49 1/2 and Royal Dutch down 1/4 to 53 1/2.

IBM was up 1/4 to 129 1/2. Digital Equipment was up 1/4 to 101 1/2. Data General up 1/4 to 48 1/2 and Hewlett Packard up 1/4 to 33 1/2.

CBS was down 1/4 to 85 1/2 and American Broadcasting up 1/4 to 73 1/2. K Mart was down 1/4 to 33 1/2. Union Carbide was down 1/4 to 37.

Before the market opened, the Labour Department reported that producer prices fell 0.1 per cent last month. Lower wholesale prices for food, petrol and fuel oil caused the overall index to fall.

Another report showed industrial production in February falling 0.5 per cent, seasonally adjusted.

COMMODITIES

LONDON COMMODITY PRICES

Table with 2 columns: Commodity, Price. Includes items like Rubber, Coffee, Cocoa, Sugar, and various oils.

COMMODITIES

RUBBER

Table with 2 columns: Rubber type, Price. Includes items like RSS, SBR, and various grades.

COMMODITIES

LEAD

Table with 2 columns: Lead type, Price. Includes items like Lead, Tin, and various grades.

COMMODITIES

LONDON GOLD FUTURES

Table with 2 columns: Gold type, Price. Includes items like Gold, Silver, and various grades.

COMMODITIES

MEAT AND LIVESTOCK

Table with 2 columns: Meat/Livestock type, Price. Includes items like Beef, Pork, and various grades.

COMMODITIES

WHEAT

Table with 2 columns: Wheat type, Price. Includes items like Wheat, Corn, and various grades.

COMMODITIES

EURO-CURRENCY DEPOSITS

Table with 2 columns: Currency, Rate. Includes items like Dollar, Pound, and various rates.

LONDON FINANCIAL FUTURES

Table with 4 columns: Instrument, Price, Change, Volume. Includes items like Treasury Bonds, Government Securities, and various futures contracts.

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

Table with 4 columns: Trust Name, Price, Change, Volume. Includes various investment trusts and their performance.

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

Table with 4 columns: Trust Name, Price, Change, Volume. Includes various financial trusts and their performance.

STERLING SPOT AND FORWARD RATES

Table with 4 columns: Currency, Rate, Change, Volume. Includes Sterling spot and forward rates.

OTHER STERLING RATES

Table with 4 columns: Currency, Rate, Change, Volume. Includes other sterling rates and their performance.

AUTHORIZED UNIT TRUSTS

Table with 4 columns: Trust Name, Price, Change, Volume. Includes various authorized unit trusts and their performance.

AUTHORIZED UNIT TRUSTS

Table with 4 columns: Trust Name, Price, Change, Volume. Includes various authorized unit trusts and their performance.

AUTHORIZED UNIT TRUSTS

Table with 4 columns: Trust Name, Price, Change, Volume. Includes various authorized unit trusts and their performance.

INSURANCE BONDS AND FUNDS

Table with 4 columns: Fund Name, Price, Change, Volume. Includes various insurance bonds and funds.

INSURANCE BONDS AND FUNDS

Table with 4 columns: Fund Name, Price, Change, Volume. Includes various insurance bonds and funds.

Rationalization is now key task for BBA

4bbv Unit Trusts

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Single Premium	London Life	Typical Life Office	With London Life You Save
£10,000	£300	£ 500	£ 200
£25,000	£450	£1,250	£ 800
£50,000	£700	£2,500	£1,800

Value of Investment**

At the end of year...	London Life	Typical Life Office	Extra return from London Life
5	£ 77,256	£ 73,927	£ 3,329
10	£121,065	£115,056	£ 6,009
15	£189,717	£179,067	£10,650
20	£297,299	£278,691	£18,608

What's more, the performance of our investment funds has been consistently good. In particular the performance of our linked assurance funds has been outstanding with regular appearances.



(If you prefer, you can call Carole Woodcock on 011 643 8011 or Pauline Hewson on 0122 271179 for discussion - your representative - then call us.)

London Life - over 175 years of assurance

in the top five tables published by Money Management Magazine.

London Life's investment plans are highly flexible and can be geared for capital growth, income, or a combination of both.

Find out how London Life can make more of your money work for you. Complete the coupon and post it today.

* Based on a linked assurance investment bond. ** Based on an investment of £50,000 in a linked assurance investment bond achieving a growth rate of 10% p.a. before the annual fund charges are taken. The annual fund charges are 0.6% p.a. and 0.75% p.a. for London Life and the Typical Life Office respectively.

To: New Business Department,
The London Life Association Limited,
FREEPOST, 100 Temple Street, Bristol
BS1 6YJ. (No stamp needed).

I would like to know more about London Life's range of investment plans:

Name _____
Date of birth _____
Address _____
Postcode _____

Lump Sum £ _____ Tax Rate _____ %

Tel (Home) _____ (Business) _____

Fund managers M & G have hedged all their United States invested funds. The significance of this is that M & G have adamantly set their face against hedging any of their funds in the past, and for such shrewd investment managers to do an about face says something significant about the dollar.

"We think that the rise in the dollar is probably unsustainable in the short-term, so last week we hedged 30 per cent of all our American funds with back-to-back loans," says Mr Richard Angus.

"We have had a good run, but people started to say: Aren't you going to do something? We are not saying that the dollar has peaked, but we are effectively taking some of our profits."

M & G has arranged a 12-month back-to-back loan at the dollar exchange rate of \$1.065.

Hedging is a means of reducing the currency risk in a fund where investments are made in foreign currency. With the dollar hitting new highs against the pound, investment managers are worried that the profits they have made on the currency appreciation will be wiped out overnight if the dollar takes a sudden tumble.

"As of today we see no reason to hedge our funds," says Mr Harry Bateman, of Fidelity, though Fidelity does have an offshore fund, Sterling American Fund, which offers the option of a fully hedged or unhedged investment.

"The way we look at things is on a technical basis, and so far as the charts are concerned, they all point downwards for sterling."

If the charts turn, Fidelity



David Glasgow: I feel very uncomfortable in dollars

will hedge its funds by up to 75 per cent - but not all at once. "The reason we are loath to do it at the moment is that the investment industry tends to get it wrong. Last year we hedged a little bit, but we rapidly unwound the situation," he explains.

"But if anybody gets it right it is usually luck. Though we are unhedged, it could change overnight. At these levels you have to watch what's going on very closely. We are not quite convinced that we have yet seen the bottom."

At Gartmore, Mr Adrian Collins' view is decidedly different. This weekend sees the launch of Gartmore's Hedged American Trust, the first trust from Gartmore for two years, and a clear indication of their thinking on the dollar/pound exchange rate.

Like many other fund man-

UNIT TRUSTS

M & G hedges its US funds
against fall in dollar

David Glasgow, who manages the Abbey unit trusts, is watching the sterling-dollar exchange rate very nervously. "Our two American funds were about 50 per cent hedged, but we increased this recently to about 55 per cent, and we might go further," he says.

"We certainly think that the dollar is overvalued, but the trick is predicting the market, and fundamental analysis doesn't seem to be reacting so well. It is what the speculators do that is important. I feel very uncomfortable in dollars."

He believes he will be hedging funds even further, but is still worried. "Most of us get it wrong." But like Gartmore he believes that the speculative element is now too great to ignore.

So what should the investor with an American invested unit trust do? The chart shows the top 20 performing US funds over the past 12 months. Investors in these funds have seen a profit of anything between 50 to 70 per cent.

If you believe the dollar/pound exchange rate has peaked, ask your fund manager if the unit trust is hedged. If it isn't and you think the risk of a fall in the dollar is too great, then it might be wise to realise your profits - particularly if you haven't taken advantage of the £5,600 exemption from capital gains tax for the current year. Alternatively, you could cash in and move into one of the American funds that is partially or fully hedged.

Lorna Bourke

TOP 20 AMERICAN UNIT TRUSTS

*Current Value of £100 invested over one and three years

Unit Trust	12 months	36 months
S & W American	171.5	227.4
Bridge American & Gen	169.8	224.7
Allied American Spec Sits	167.8	224.7
M & G American & General	166.8	224.7
Scottish Life American	166.3	224.7
Royal London American	165.3	224.7
F & C American	163.2	224.7
Lloyds Bk North American	159.0	218.2
Henderson North American	158.1	214.2
James Capel North American	156.9	209.9
Cannon North American	155.7	209.9
Wardley American	155.5	209.9
Fidelity American & Gen	153.6	209.9
GRIC North American	153.0	209.9
Allied Securities of America	152.7	209.9
Govett American Growth	152.3	209.9
Equity and Law North America	151.9	209.9
Barclays American	150.1	211.5
M & G American recovery	149.2	207.2
Abbey American Growth	148.2	204.9

Source: Planned Savings.

SHARES

Obtaining
maximum
perks

This is positively the last word for a while on shareholders' perks. Buying the maximum perks for the minimum shareholding has exercised your interest and ingenuity to a degree where we can now link each of you with a new formula for perk-seeking.

This week, Mr Keith Rogers, of Ipswich, offers advice which he says has worked for him. It needs two things before you start: the first is secrecy from your broker and the other is to use the formula for one perk at a time.

He started with the goal of wanting to take advantage of Trusthouse Forte's share perk which allows a 10 per cent discount on leisure gift cheques up to a maximum of £2,000. These can be used in settlement of accounts at THF hotels, restaurants and other establishments.

Using the ex-dividend approach, he bought 500 THF shares at 16p each in March through a colleague in a local stockbroker. Dealing costs came to £10. He sold almost all the THF shares at 125p 10 days later to cover his dealing cost. The deals were within the account, saving costs of purchase and sale and he retained five THF shares to be eligible for the perk.

He then re-used the same capital to purchase a block of Maudslays' shares. Mr Rogers says that using this method and adopting a two-year view of the operation the same capital can be effectively used several times over to retain a cache of perk-producing shares.

However, it is important to avoid using a bank as an intermediary. Mr Rogers says it is helpful to use two brokers if you wish to shorten the two-year span, and investors should remember to cost it to their advantage and ignore the brokers' comments on charges. He says perk-seekers should also be prepared to note dividend dates and chart share price movements for a limited period.

Mr Rogers confides that when he first used the method to gain THF shares, his broker was furious. Then he rang him back two days later apologizing for his ire and said he had done the same thing and was taking his wife on a THF holiday, too.

Philip Robinson

When it comes to personal pension plans, the grass doesn't come greener than with NPI's Self Employed Retirement Plan (SERP).

Over the last eleven years "Planned Savings" magazine has conducted an annual survey of personal pension plans based on their past performance.

In every one of these reviews we have been in the top four with profit plans.

In the December 1984 survey, the performance of our SERP policy, reviewed over the longer term, gained us the coveted top position for the fourth time.

"Planned Savings" is one of the most respected independent authorities on personal pension plans.

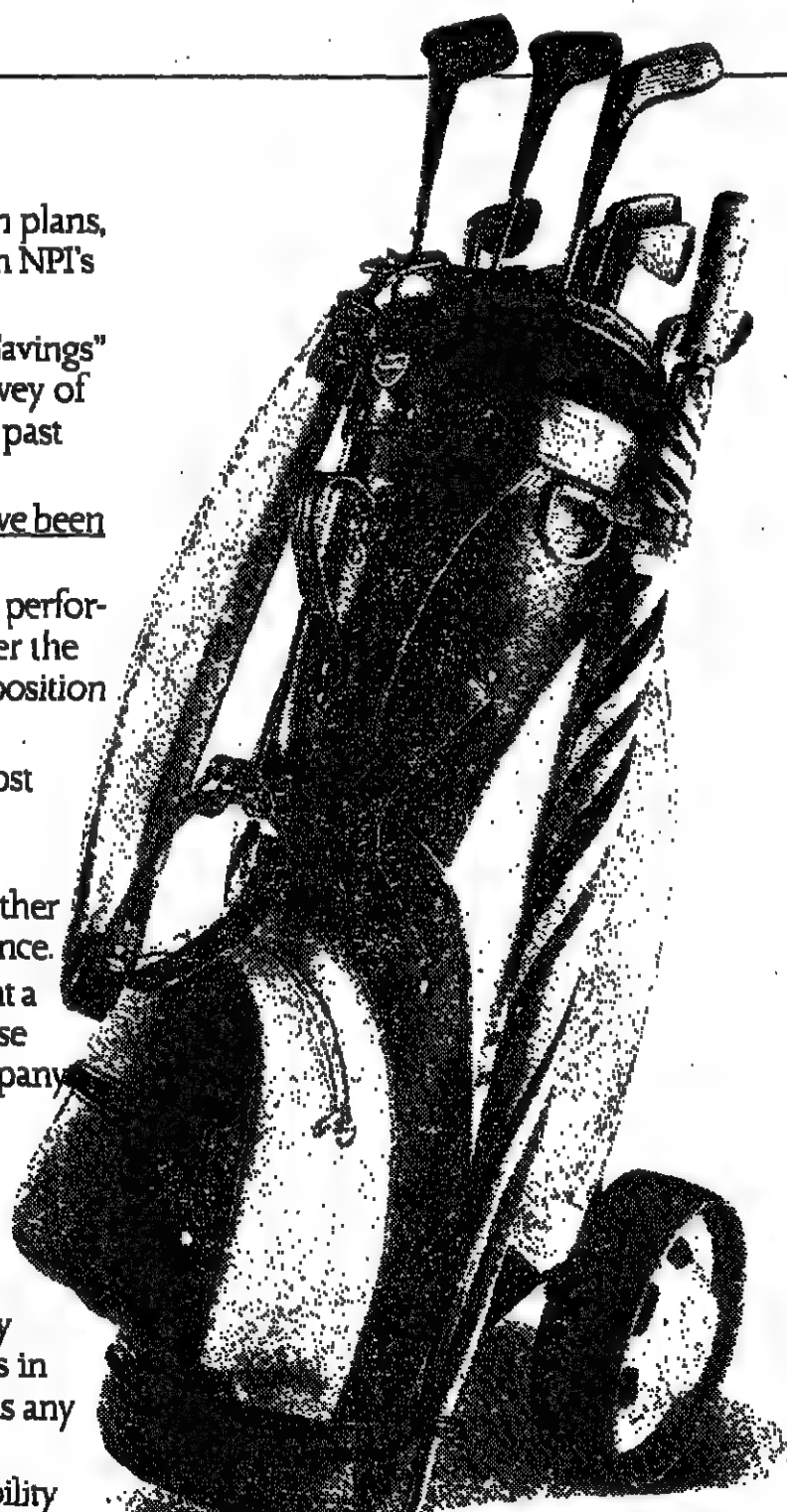
So, being top of their survey is rather like winning an Oscar for best performance.

The sort of performance that can put a lot more pension in the pockets of those who are self-employed or not in a company pension scheme.

Money that will pay a lot more green fees and generally help you enjoy your retirement, whatever your hobby or interest.

NPI's excellent reputation for healthy retirement provision has been 150 years in the making. And thoroughly deserved, as any reputable financial adviser will tell you.

He'll also tell you how SERP's flexibility



Want to retire where the grass is greener? Choose NPI, for the no.1 pension plan.

enables us to adjust your pension contributions to suit your circumstances exactly.

And how, in the event of new pensions legislation, your plan will be modified without any administrative charge.

If you'd like to find out what the No.1 pension plan could do for you, post the coupon today.

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48 Gracechurch Street, London EC3V 0BB.
Please send me a copy of your "Self Employed Retirement Plan" Booklet.

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Address _____

Name of financial adviser (if any) _____ T16/3

NPI

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Adam & Company	14%
Barclays	14%
BCI	14%
Citibank Savings	12.5%
Consolidated Credit	14%
Continental Trust	14%
C. Hoare & Co.	14%
Lloyds Bank	14%
Midland Bank	14%
Nat Westminster	14%
TSB	14%
Williams & Glyn's	14%
Citibank NA	14%

† Mortgage Base Rate.

* 7 day deposits on terms of under £2,000, 1% £2,000 up to £10,000, 1.2% £10,000 up to £50,000, 1.2% £50,000 and over 1.2%.

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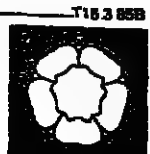
*Based on 15% annual growth rate.

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150 من المال

Age Concern plea

Higher tax allowances for all retired people and a review of the tax position of retirement income and pension contributions are among the measures proposed for the Budget by Age Concern, England.

"If there are to be any tax cuts, retired people should benefit to the same extent as the rest of the population," it says in its pre-Budget submission to the Chancellor.

Age Concern points out that pensioners were badly treated last year when age allowance (the special higher personal allowance granted to those over the age of 65) was raised by only 5.5 per cent for single pensioners, and 5.3 per cent for married couples, compared with a 12.3 per cent rise in single personal allowances and a 12.9 per cent rise for married couples under the age of 65.

The age allowance would have to be raised to at least £2,790 for a single person and £4,455 for a married couple to make up the lost value and allow for inflation.

Age Concern is also strongly opposed to any introduction of VAT on fuel, food and publications, and also wants an allowance for all bereaved spouses (widowers do not qualify) and higher dependant relative allowance and blind person's allowance.

Learn from Laura

The death of Laura Archer in the radio series, *The Archers*, does not on the face of it sound as though it has much to do with money. But the Birmingham solicitor Gaisieys has used this as an example to show how important it is to leave a valid will.

"Too often people do not even get as far as preparing a will - they take the view that it isn't necessary because, 'the law will sort it out when I'm gone'." Mr Chris Williams of Gaisieys commented, "But as Colonel Danby is finding out, the

law may well decide the matter in a way which ignores the obvious wishes of the deceased."

Gaisieys has produced a booklet, *Why make a will*, aimed at bringing home to people the possible consequences of dying intestate. Copies of the booklet are available free from: Mr C. Williams, Gaisieys, Alpha Tower, Suffolk Street, Queensway, Birmingham B1 1TR (Tel: 021 632 5881).

Abbey refuge

Hot tip of the week: Abbey Life, which is being floated as a separate entity from its parent company, ITT, is looking at ways of rewarding its policyholders with a preferential share offer when the company is quoted on the Stock Exchange.

Anyone wanting to get a piece of the action should nip out and buy an Abbey policy of some sort. A single premium pension policy linked to Abbey Equity Fund might be the one to go for, because if you are in non-pensionable employment or self employed you will qualify for tax relief.

The performance tables show that £500 a year invested in Abbey Equity starting five years ago, would have produced a cash fund of £4,716 compared with the top performer, Target, at £6,771 and the second best London & Manchester Investment Trust at £5,574.

Barclays boost

The latest of the plethora of new accounts to emerge ahead of the banks moving to the composite rate tax system next month is a higher rate deposit account from Barclays Bank, requiring a minimum £3,000 deposit. It pays interest of 13.25 per cent, rising to 13.75 per cent once the balance reaches £10,000.

From April 6, when tax will have to be deducted at source, the net rate on smaller sums will be 9.9 per cent, equivalent to 14.14 per cent gross for basic rate taxpayers. There are no

restrictions on withdrawals except for a £200 maximum on Saturday, but if the balance slips below £1,000 the terms and restrictions of a seven-day deposit apply.

Three-way choice

Scottish Mutual has come up with an investment plan which offers three options. You can go for the safety fund for long-term capital growth, or the opportunity fund if you are more adventurous and can afford to risk part of your money.

Investors can also choose between ten different Scottish Mutual funds, UK Equities, UK Smaller Companies, Gilts, Index-linked, property, cash, European, North American, Pacific and International.

"Unit-linked investment bonds have until now appealed to a relatively insignificant share of the total investment market - in spite of tax efficiency and growth performance. The reason is that their appeal has been directed almost exclusively at minorities. It is not surprising that the vast majority of investors in these bonds have chosen mixed or pooled funds," commented Mr Douglas McKinnon, general manager of Scottish Mutual. Details from Scottish Mutual, 108 Vincent Street, Glasgow, G2 5HN.

Easy-pay scheme

Small businesses anxious not to stretch their cash position might be interested in a new insurance policy which allows premiums to be paid monthly. Called Monthly Commercial Policy, the scheme is offered by National Employers' Mutual.

It covers employer's liability, public liability, product liability and motors. Employers' liability is standard protection with unlimited indemnity, public liability cover is operative in the EEC and elsewhere in the world in



Douglas McKinnon: offering a choice of 10 funds

respect of non-manual work, whilst product liability cover is worldwide. Premium rates depend on the type of business risk. Details are available from National Employers' Mutual, NEM House, Station Road, Swindon Wiltshire, SN1 1DF. Tel: (0793) 40292.

Check your costs

There is a mass of useful information available free if you know where to look for it. A booklet on buying your own home is available free from insurers, Gresham Life, and covers the basic information and procedure on house purchase including the different repayment methods.

It looks at the role mortgage and insurance brokers, solicitors and estate agents play in house purchase, and includes a check list of additional costs that a housebuyer is likely to face. *Buying Your Own Home* is free from Gresham Life Assurance Society, 2-6 Prince of Wales Road, Bournemouth, BH4 9HD. Tel: (0202) 757555.

Benefit 'priority'

A large increase in child benefit must be a central priority in any reform of the social security system, says a National Consumer Council pamphlet. It adds: "The support that families now get from the State is less in real terms than it was in 1955 under the old system of family allowance and child tax allowance."

"The tax system has become more and more biased against families with children, yet recent research shows that the living standards of families with children are falling behind. For example, those families with both children under five and children at school are worse off than pensioners, and only half as well off on average as young couples without children."

The NCC believes that child benefit should be raised and would strongly oppose any move to tax it. One of the options proposed in the Green Paper on the *Taxation of Husband and Wife* was that the married man's allowance should be abolished and the money used to increase child benefits. The NCC has calculated that this would give the Government sufficient leeway to increase child benefit by as much as 25 a week.

Sensible switch

As composite rate tax is not reclaimable by non-taxpayers, switching money to a Channel Islands account where interest will continue to be paid gross, is sensible for these investors, say investment managers Save & Prosper. However, for basic rate taxpayers, the message is to stay onshore. "The inland

Revenue has imposed a composite rate of tax of 25.25 per cent, whereas the basic rate of tax is currently 30 per cent, and tax-paying bank account holders should benefit from this tax saving.

"At current rates, this means that customers will receive a net rate of interest the gross equivalent of which is almost a full percentage point higher than the actual gross rate," says S & P.

Better homes call

A strategy to cover home improvements over the next 10 years was urgently needed, Lord Ezra said yesterday. Speaking at the National Home Improvement Council's annual luncheon he said: "Such a strategy is fully justified in view of the continuing deterioration in the quality of Britain's homes."

A report published in January by the National Economic Development Organisation shows that there is no proper policy for the repair and renewal of the nation's physical assets, and it has been estimated that the total cost of putting right all the defects in the national housing stock would be roughly £35 billion at today's prices.

School fees plan

What happens to your school fees savings plan if you fall sick or become disabled and unable to keep up the regular contributions? If you have been doing it through Invest for School Fees you can insure against just such an eventuality.

A parent wanting to provide school fees of £35,000 in total would have to pay an annual premium of £263 over 18 years. To provide insurance cover to pay these sums in the event of sickness or disability would work out at £231 a month, or just under £40 a year.

Full details from Invest for School Fees, 27 Dover Street, London W1X 3PA Tel: (01) 629 0524.

INSURANCE

Protection for the inventor

The Legal Protection Group has found a potential market to sell insurance to inventors whose bright ideas could be stolen.

Suppose you have just invented a revolutionary design of fishing weight. It could take you up to four years to patent it. In the meantime, someone might get hold of the idea, or even infringe your patent once you have one.

A recent Government Green Paper estimated that court proceedings in a simple case like this would cost you at least £50,000.

However, the LPG's patent legal protection insurance provides cover for legal costs and fees involved in enforcing the inventor's patent of up to £100,000. If the case is settled in or out of court in the inventor's favour, the policy will pay 100 per cent of the costs. If the inventor loses it will pay 90 per cent of the costs.

Beyond this protection, the LPG believes the value of the policy is in deterring potential infringers who will know that the inventor is able to afford a prosecution if his idea is stolen.

Richard Thomson

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The portfolio properties, all let for 20 years or more, provide guaranteed income with upward only reviews.

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Interest, linked to money market rates, is paid quarterly at 10.00% net p.a., equivalent to 14.29% p.a. for basic rate tax payers*.

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Act Now

Apply by filling in the application form and sending it with your cheque (minimum £2,000) to any Midland branch. Or send the form to Midland Bank plc, PO Box 2, Sheffield S1 3GG indicating the branch where you would like your account opened. Or, if you'd find it more convenient, pop into any Midland branch and we'll be delighted to talk to you about opening an account.

Full terms and conditions are available at all Midland branches and will be sent to you on receipt of your application form and cheque. This account is not open to businesses.

*Interest rates correct at time of going to press. Before 6th April, 1985 interest is paid at 13.38% p.a. gross. Interest on accounts at our branches in the Channel Islands and Isle of Man will continue to be paid gross after this date.

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M _____

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Home Tel. No. _____ Business Tel. No. _____

Occupation(s) _____

If resident at present address less than 18 months please give previous address: _____

Interest Options: Please pay:-

☐ into my/our High Interest Cheque Account

or ☐ into my/our Midland Current Account

held at your branch* ☐

*If you wish to open a Current Account please call at your local Midland branch.

Both to sign in the case of joint account (additional simple formalities may be required).

Signed _____ Signed _____

Date _____ Date _____

Midland High Interest Cheque Account
From the Listening Bank

BEFORE
5th APRIL

The only 3 Unit Trusts most investors should ever need

Most successful investors start with a clear idea of whether they want income or growth or a balance between the two. Individual unit trusts can meet each of these requirements, but the problem is knowing which to choose from over seven hundred unit trusts.

Before making an investment in a unit trust you should expect the managers to tell you how well it has performed over the long term. Past performance cannot be a guarantee for the future, but it is the best measure you have of a fund's likelihood of achieving its objective. New funds or funds which suffer a change of management are more of a gamble than those which can point to a long and successful record.

We are currently offering three M&G Funds which satisfy the three requirements of income, growth, or a balance between the two. Each has a performance record demonstrating the success of M&G's investment policy over many years. As an incentive we are offering an extra 1% unit allocation if you invest £1,000 or more and 2% if you invest £10,000 or more in any one Fund.

Unit trusts are for long-term investment and not suitable for money you may need at short notice. This is because the price of units and the income from them may go down as well as up.

Income DIVIDEND FUND

An investor of £10,000 at the Fund's launch in May 1964 has seen his income after basic-rate tax grow from £396 in the first full year to £2,018 in 1984.

By contrast, a building society investor's annual income has fluctuated, rising from £536 in 1965 to £1,200 in 1980 and then falling back to £853 by 1984. So anyone who depended on a building society for income has suffered a cut back over the past 4 years, whilst Dividend Fund investors continued to enjoy a steadily increasing income.

In addition, the Dividend Fund investor's £10,000 had grown to £54,300 by the end of December 1984 compared with £27,271 from a similar national investment in the FT Industrial Ordinary Index and £10,000 in a building society deposit which, of course, remained unchanged.

If you need income which will grow over the years M&G Dividend Fund could be your ideal investment, because we will continue to make income growth the prime objective. The Fund invests in a wide range of ordinary shares and the aim is to provide a high and growing return with a yield about 50% higher than that of the FT Actuaries All-Share Index.

Year to 31 DECEMBER	M&G DIVIDEND	BUILDING SOCIETY	M&G DIVIDEND	BUILDING SOCIETY
6 May 64			£10,000	£10,000
1965	£396	£536	10,000	10,000
1970	453	650	10,760	10,000
1975	828	871	15,300	10,000
1980	1,660	1,200	24,280	10,000
1984	2,018	853	54,300	10,000

NOTES: All figures include reinvested income net of basic rate tax. The Building Society income figures are the average of the rates offered in the last 12 months. Building Societies Association.

M&G Dividend Fund's total income is calculated on a daily basis.

On 13th March 1985 offered prices and estimated gross current yields were:

Income Accumulation Yield

Dividend Fund 2.50 3.12 5.75%

Recovery Fund 2.50 3.12 5.75%

SECOND General 2.50 3.12 5.75%

Prices and yields appear daily in the Financial Times. An initial charge of 5% is included in the offered price and an annual charge of up to 1% of each Fund's value - currently 1.5% - plus VAT is deducted from gross income (currently 5% for Dividend increasing to 10% in September 1985). Income for Accumulation units is reinvested to increase their value and for Income units it is distributed net of basic rate tax on the following dates:

Dividend Recovery SECOND

Distributions 15 Jan 20 Feb 15 Feb 15 Jan 20 Feb 15 Feb 15 Jan 20 Feb 15 Feb

Next distribution: 15 July 20 Aug 15 Aug 15 July 20 Aug 15 Aug 15 July 20 Aug 15 Aug

For new investors: 1985 1985 1985 1985 1985 1985 1985 1985 1985

You can buy or sell units on any business day. Contracts for purchase or sale will be due for settlement two to three weeks later. Remuneration is payable to accredited agents, rates are available on request. The Trustee for Dividend and Recovery is Barclay Bank Trust Co Limited and for SECOND is Lloyd's Bank Plc. The Funds are all wider range investments and are authorised by the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry.

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GROUP OF THE YEAR

Growth RECOVERY FUND

M&G Recovery Fund is probably the most successful unit trust ever launched. The table below shows just how well it has achieved its aim of capital growth over the long term. The Fund buys the shares of companies which have fallen on hard times. Losses must be expected when a company fails to recover but the effect of a turnaround can be dramatic.

Year to 31 DECEMBER	M&G RECOVERY	FT ORDINARY INDEX	RETAIL PRICE INDEX	BUILDING SOCIETY
23 May '69	£10,000	£10,000	£10,000	£10,000
1970	11,760	8,570	11,020	11,058
1975	26,400	11,121	21,283	16,178
1980	102,563	17,287	40,177	25,521
1984	214,720	39,577	52,405	38,768

NOTES: All figures include reinvested income net of basic rate tax. The Building Society income figures are the average of the rates offered in the last 12 months. Building Societies Association.

M&G Recovery Fund's total income is calculated on a daily basis.

On 13th March 1985 offered prices and estimated gross current yields were:

Income Accumulation Yield

Dividend Fund 2.50 3.12 5.75%

Recovery Fund 2.50 3.12 5.75%

SECOND General 2.50 3.12 5.75%

Prices and yields appear daily in the Financial Times. An initial charge of 5% is included in the offered price and an annual charge of up to 1% of each Fund's value - currently 1.5% - plus VAT is deducted from gross income (currently 5% for Dividend increasing to 10% in September 1985). Income for Accumulation units is reinvested to increase their value and for Income units it is distributed net of basic rate tax on the following dates:

Dividend Recovery SECOND

Distributions 15 Jan 20 Feb 15 Feb 15 Jan 20 Feb 15 Feb 15 Jan 20 Feb 15 Feb

Next distribution: 15 July 20 Aug 15 Aug 15 July 20 Aug 15 Aug 15 July 20 Aug 15 Aug

For new investors: 1985 1985 1985 1985 1985 1985 1985 1985 1985

You can buy or sell units on any business day. Contracts for purchase or sale will be due for settlement two to three weeks later. Remuneration is payable to accredited agents, rates are available on request. The Trustee for Dividend and Recovery is Barclay Bank Trust Co Limited and for SECOND is Lloyd's Bank Plc. The Funds are all wider range investments and are authorised by the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry.

M&G Securities Limited, Three Quays, Tower Hill, London EC3R 6BQ. Tel: 01-626 4585.

Member of the Unit Trust Association.

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FAMILY MONEY

HOUSEBUYING

سكرا من الامويل

SAVING

The value of knowing your APR

Not everyone has been thrilled by the recent boost in the rates of interest paid on building society deposit accounts. One of our readers complains about the Woolwich's "improvement" on its seven-day account which was to raise the interest rate from 8.75 to 9.0 per cent.

But interest on the old account was paid six-monthly, on the new account it is paid annually. "For me this means losing the use of some £180 half yearly for the sake of a miserable 0.25 per cent annum."

The Woolwich points out that he can easily withdraw the equivalent in capital out of his account at the six-month stage and be no worse off. But the reader's complaint has a wider relevance for all investors knowing the truth about what rate they are really getting on their investment.

Although the nominal rate on the Woolwich account has risen by 0.25 per cent, the annual percentage rate - what you actually get at the end of a full year after reinvested interest has compounded - has hardly changed. The old rate on six-monthly interest gives an APR of 8.94 per cent while the new rate on annual interest gives an APR of 9 per cent. So although there has been an improvement on the rate of interest, it is pretty marginal.

Surprisingly, building societies are not obliged to quote the APR rate as well as the nominal rate on advertisements for their investment accounts. But they should be, since the APR is the only precise way of comparing accounts within or between societies.

Oddly enough, quoting an APR on mortgage loans where it is arguably less necessary, is in fact obligatory for banks, and will become so for building societies after September 1. It is required under the Consumer Credit Act which was introduced to protect consumers against disguised rates of interest on deals such as hire purchase arrangements.

RT

Plan to end solicitors' monopoly will not cut conveyancing costs



ence of conveyancing, the report says.

If the council follows these recommendations, it would create a kind of junior law society. The time and expense of gaining the qualifications would deter people from becoming conveyancers so their numbers would not grow. And with such qualifications, licensed conveyancers would tend to charge more, thus

defeating the aim of making conveyancing cheaper.

The problem is that at the moment conveyancers can do everything a solicitor does except draw up the deeds of transfer on a purchase. Under the new licensing procedure they would be able to do this too. At the same time the Bill makes things even easier for solicitors. They will be permitted simply to allow anyone

employed in their offices, including clerks and typists, to prepare transfer deeds.

Mr Clive Marchant, managing director of House Owners Conveyancers, one of the largest of the 100 or so existing conveyancers in Britain, bitterly opposes this. "The present monopoly of solicitors will be extended in a way never envisaged by the government," he said. If the present Bill succeeds there will be no competition to solicitors and no real price reductions.

Instead of the cumbersome licensing system, there is no shortage of suggestions. One of the most plausible and ingenious has come from a US-owned insurance company, First American Title and Trust.

Under this scheme, responsibility for monitoring the competence of conveyancers would fall on the insurance industry. This is because they would be obliged to take out professional indemnity and fidelity insurance as are all solicitors.

But they would also have to have title insurance for each client for whom they act. The title insurance covers any errors by the conveyancer in carrying out that particular property transfer. If a mistake is made, the client will be

reimbursed under the insurance policy.

Since insurance companies will want to minimize the number of claims, they will have a strong interest in making sure that the conveyancers are fully competent.

In practice this would lead to a more flexible system than that of licensing by a council. The ability to pass an exam, for example, is not an accurate gauge of a conveyancer's ability, says First American. The conveyancer's actual performance is what counts.

So everyone would be free to set up as a conveyancer just as long as they would persuade an insurance company that they were safe enough to insure.

However, sensing victory on the licensed conveyancer issue the solicitors, many of whom owe their livelihood to conveyancing fees, have turned their guns against the banks and building societies, which would also like to offer conveyancing services.

So although solicitor's conveyancing fees have tended to fall slightly in the last year or two, full scale competition in the conveyancing market and the expected lowering of costs still looks a long way off.

Richard Thomson

Dearden Farrow

The Chancellor's Budget 1985

Good news—bad news?

On Wednesday March 20 you will need to know what the Budget means for you and your business. And you will need to act fast because there are only 13 working days to the end of the financial year. But the longer-term implications are also important and need to be considered without delay.

On Wednesday March 20 our comprehensive Budget review will be ready for posting. It contains—as it does every year—clarification, comment and also a check list of action you may need to take before April 6.

For your free copy please complete and return the coupon below to Dearden Farrow Publications Department, 1 Serjeants' Inn, London EC4Y 1JD. Telephone 01-353 2000.

in the business of creating a future

Please send me a copy of your Budget Review To Dearden Farrow Publications Department, 1 Serjeants' Inn, London EC4Y 1JD.

Name _____

Address _____



INCOME TAX RELIEF 1984/1985

MANY BES ISSUES HAVE CLOSED
GROSVENOR TERRACE DEVELOPMENTS PLC
WILL BE OPEN LATE ON TUESDAY 19th MARCH

Grosvenor Terrace Developments PLC

Offer for Subscription under the
Business Expansion Scheme
of up to 2,000,000 25p shares at £1 each

IF YOU HAVE ALREADY RECEIVED YOUR COPY OF THE PROSPECTUS, SEND IN THE COMPLETED APPLICATION FORM AND CHEQUE BY 4.00 P.M. TUESDAY 19th MARCH

If you would like a copy of the Prospectus, telephone

Chancery Securities PLC on 01-242 2563 or Alexander Stevens Druce on 021-643 0674

Nature of Business

Particular features

Property Development
— Asset backed investment.
— Contracts conditionally exchanged on a specific site.
— No excessive management charges

Minimum subscription of £400,000

Already received. Share allotments being made on receipt of valid share applications

Completed application forms and cheques to: (hand deliveries accepted)

Chancery Securities PLC 20 John Street, London, WC1N 2DL or Alexander Stevens Druce, 16 Waterloo Street, Birmingham B2 5UG

For further information:

Please telephone 01-242 2563 or 0982 59876 (out of office hours)

This advertisement does not constitute an offer to subscribe for shares.

AN OFFER TO SAVERS WITH £2,000 OR MORE TO INVEST.

THE BEST PLACE FOR YOUR MONEY.

If you have £2,000 or more to invest, there are very few ways which offer you all the advantages of a Managed Fund through the CU Prime Investment Bond.

On current performance, no Bank or Building Society account can begin to compete. The very best growth any of them provided over the last two years has been around 25%. And that is before tax.

£2,000 into £3,498 in only two years.

This special offer for the CU Prime Investment Bond is based on a Managed Fund which over its first two years has provided investors of £2,000 or more with three times that rate. No less than 74.9% after all expenses had been deducted. And it's tax-free to standard rate taxpayers. No other UK Insurance Managed Fund has provided the same growth.

Planned Savings magazine has shown that it has been the best performing Managed Fund over the two years since its launch, making almost half as much again as its nearest competitor.

IS THIS YOUR INVESTMENT NEED?

There is no shortage of opportunities for different ways to invest your money. So how does the relatively inexperienced investor begin to choose?

The first essential is to decide on your objectives. Maximum return consistent with security? Ready access to your

HOW A CU PRIME INVESTMENT BOND WORKS

The CU Prime Investment Bond is designed for profitable investment, rather than for protection, but it is written as a life assurance policy. This means that when you cash it in, all your proceeds, for standard rate taxpayers, are free of all personal tax.

The policy is issued by The Northern Assurance Company Limited, a Commercial Union subsidiary with a brilliant record for management of unutilised funds.

HOW YOUR MONEY IS INVESTED.

The money you invest in a CU Prime Investment Bond goes to buy units in the CU Managed Fund. THE VALUE OF THESE UNITS CAN GO DOWN AS WELL AS UP, because they reflect the value of the securities in which they are invested. The Fund is valued daily, and the price published in the Daily Telegraph and Financial Times.

All units are quoted at "bid" and "offer" prices. The "bid" price is the guaranteed cash value at which investors can cash in their savings. The "offer" price is the price at which units are sold to new investors. The difference between them (about 5%) goes towards covering administrative costs.

At least once a year you receive a statement detailing the units allocated and the value of your holding. You can also have an up-to-date valuation of your Bond at any time you request it.

There is a management charge on the Fund of up to 0.125% of its value on the first working day of each month. The charge is currently half this figure.

HOW TO CASH IN YOUR UNITS.

You can cash in all or some of your units at any time. By cashing them in instalments, you can provide yourself with an income, which is tax-free to basic rate taxpayers. The only condition attached to partial encashment is that the amounts should be for not less than £250 at "bid" price, and that at least £250 should remain in the policy.

ADVANTAGES FOR HIGHER RATE TAX-PAYERS.
For higher rate taxpayers, potential liability to tax only arises when a whole policy is cashed in. Or when any amount more than the equivalent of 5% of the initial investment for each year it has been held is cashed in. BUT ONLY IF YOU ARE STILL PAYING HIGHER RATES WHEN YOU CASH IN. This has advantages in comparison with other forms of investment. Please note: on death the amount payable is 100% of the then current bid value, and the tax situation is the same as if you had cashed it in.

THE TAX POSITION OF THE FUND.

CU pay Corporation Tax at a special concessional rate, currently 37.5%, on income from all investments except UK Equity shares. Income from UK Equity shares is paid net of basic rate tax, and this net amount is credited in full to the fund.

The Fund is liable to tax on chargeable gains and so when an investment is sold at a profit we automatically deduct from the fund any Capital Gains Tax due. Full credit is given for any realised losses during the same year.

CONDITIONS OF THE POLICY.

The CU Prime Investment Bond is not available to residents of the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man.

The information contained in this text is based on Commercial Union's understanding of the present law of inland Revenue practice and could be affected by changes in legislation, or tax practice.

A copy of the policy is available on request. Commercial Union is a member of the Insurance Ombudsman Bureau.

money at all times? These are fairly common denominators.

With Commercial Union you know that you're with a secure company.

With a Prime Investment Bond you can cash in at any time. If you want to do more than keep your savings just ahead of inflation, you have to invest for profit. That's where it could pay to invest in a Managed Fund.

HOW CU PRIME INVESTMENT BOND MAKES MORE OF YOUR MONEY.

Every sector of the financial market makes money some of the time, whether it is shares, fixed interest stocks, or property, whether it is in this country or overseas. But each market can go down, as it can go up.

Only a Managed Fund can sell at the top of one market, and switch to a new growth area so freely. That's why it offers you the best opportunity of consistent growth. It can, of course, go down as well as up, but it has the scope to minimise the effect of the inevitable fluctuations of individual markets. Everything depends on the skill of its management.

While we cannot guarantee that our superb performance will continue at its present level, with two full years' experience of running the UK's most successful Managed investment, we believe that the CU Managed Fund deserves your confidence.

A SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY BONUS NOW FOR YEAR 3.

If you wish you'd invested in the Fund in February 1983, it's not too late to join in 1985. You can invest any amount of £2,000 or more. Do so now, and we'll give you a special bonus normally only available to larger investors. For all investors, to £2,000 invested before 5th April 1985 we'll add £50 at once to the value of your purchase. And every additional thousand pounds will buy £1,015. But don't wait. £2,000 is worth £30 more immediately, if you act NOW.

HERE'S WHAT YOU DO.

Decide how much you want to invest (in units of £500, minimum £2,000).

Complete the application form, and send it with your cheque to Allan Ball, Commercial Union Assurance, FREEPOST, London EC3P 3BP.

It doesn't even cost you a stamp. You can also telephone him on 01-283 7500 (ext 8852).

On acceptance of your application, we will issue you with your policy.



ASSURANCE

APPLICATION CU-A/OT/PC

To Allan Ball, Commercial Union Assurance Company plc, FREEPOST, London EC3P 3BP.

I wish to take out a Prime Investment Bond.

I wish to take advantage of the special bonus for investors of £2,000 or more, available for applications received and accepted before 5th April 1985.

1. PERSONAL DETAILS

Surname Mr/Mrs/Miss _____

Forenames _____

Address _____

Postcode _____

Occupation _____ Date of birth _____

Name and address of your insurance broker (if applicable) _____

2. INVESTMENT

Amount (in units of £500) _____ (min £2,000)

3. DECLARATION

I, the life to be assured and grantee, confirm that units are to be notionally allocated on the first business day following receipt of this completed application by The Northern Assurance Company Limited, together with the amount in full of the single premium. I understand that life cover will be restricted to 100% of the bid value of the units allocated and I agree to accept the standard form of policy issued by the Company for the Prime Investment Bond. I agree that this declaration shall be the basis of the contract between me and The Northern Assurance Company Limited.

Signature _____ Date _____

The Northern Assurance Co., Ltd. Registered in England No. 99575, a wholly owned subsidiary of Commercial Union Assurance Registered in England No. 21487 Registered office for both: St. Helen's, 1, L'ndershaft, London EC3P 3DQ.

Gartmore's Investment Action Report on Europe

Gartmore believe that, based on the expected investment returns over the medium term, an exposure to Continental European equities is now an essential part of a well-diversified international investment portfolio.

For a Free Review of the European Investment Scene from the Managers of £2.2 billion worldwide, write to:

Gartmore Fund Managers Limited

Gartmore Fund Managers Ltd., 2 St Mary Axe, London EC3A 8BP
Tel: Freephone 2621 (24 hours) or during office hours 01-623 1212
Please send me the Gartmore Investment Action Report Europe.

Name _____
Address _____

FAMILY MONEY

BES INVESTMENTS

Booming property schemes to come under scrutiny

Promoters of Business Expansion Schemes will be glued to their television sets on Tuesday to see if the Chancellor removes or amends the generous tax concessions available to investors in these schemes.

In 1984 the Chancellor made no changes other than to disallow farming, and to give a sop to film makers to compensate for the withdrawal of capital allowances. The commissioning of a survey from accountants Peat Marwick Mitchell by the Inland Revenue may give him the excuse not to make any reforms to the scheme this time round until after the report is completed in the autumn.

It is, however, generally accepted that the Chancellor will be looking at BES investment in property development companies after 20 issues have raised an estimated £60 million in the past four months. This is additional to £12 million raised by hotels, restaurants and private hospitals.

raised by 34 approved funds in this financial year, and around £5 million by non-approved schemes.

In 1983/84 23 approved funds raised £32.4 million, non-approved schemes raised £2.3 million. £17 million went into farming, and the Inland Revenue estimates that some £20 million was raised by other direct issues. With money brought forward from former Start-up Funds, the Revenue estimates that approximately £80 million in total was invested in the 1983/84 tax year in BES qualifying companies.

Equity financed property development should not require BES tax incentives. There is therefore an argument for disallowing relief in respect of companies which develop property for letting or resale. However property based BES companies would argue that they create employment unlike highly capitalised arable farming, which the Chancellor jumped on last year.

sibility for the flood of property issues must lie with Treasury ministers, as they have held the view that direct investment is preferable to fund investment. However, only the most hard-nosed and experienced investor would be likely to invest directly in individual businesses without significant asset backing.

The original aim of BES tax relief was to stimulate investment in "sunrise" industries - high technology companies which are rarely asset-based and might otherwise have difficulty raising finance.

The BES funds (as opposed to the BES companies) have largely stuck to the spirit of the legislation but, not unnaturally, the private investor has often preferred to take his tax relief and sit tight with the security of a property or asset-backed company - hence the popularity, first of the farming funds, now property development.

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siderable work in seeking companies, evaluating viability, prospects, whether qualifying, and likely to remain so, negotiating with, or monitoring the progress of trading and the continuity of the qualifying status of the companies. Additionally the fund provides a spread of investment in five or more companies and also back-up services.

The above is all very useful for investors but there is one severe handicap in current legislation - tax relief only relates to the tax year in which the shares are issued by the companies to the fund manager acting as a nominee for the investors. No fund manager can guarantee full investment in the tax year of the investors' subscription, particularly when the subscription period is late in the tax year.

This has given a big advantage to the direct property issue, as tax relief in such a case will relate to the year of subscription as the shares are issued as soon as it is fully subscribed - in any event by April 5.

Because of the importance of the timing of tax relief for most investors, this handicap for fund managers produces the inefficient situation where funds are not able to attract sufficient money early in the tax year (which would give them more time to invest) and near the end of the tax year, investors are not able to find many fund managers who can guarantee full investment by April 5.

The Government recognises that tax incentives are necessary to promote investment in unquoted companies. With 17 BES companies having already ceased trading, been sold at a loss, or put into receivership, out of 205 companies funded by approved funds and non-approved schemes in 1983/84, the risks are real enough for such investment. Such risks may not warrant going it alone in single companies.

Funds fulfil a particularly useful role in providing equity finance in the range of £50,000 to £250,000. In the range of £100,000 to £250,000 all 80 companies funded in 1983/84 were funded by either approved funds or by non-approved schemes. Amounts below these ranges tend to be local direct funding, and above these ranges tend to be direct prospectus issues.

The Chancellor must be prepared to unshackle fund managers and allow them to develop the role of providing equity finance above the clearing banks' small company overdraft limit and below the general City issue level, more efficiently. Tax relief should relate to the year of subscription to funds.

John Harrison

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Moravia Holdings	150p	182p	18%
Samuelson Group	450p	765p	70%
Hillier	225p	330p	47%
York Chemicals	54p	78p	43%
Albion	13.50p	24p	77%
Microgen Holdings	610p	985p	61%
Strathclyde LT	130p	176p	35%
Trust Group	77p	114p	48%
Pauls	373p	565p	51%
Haynes Group	180p	309p	72%
Riley Leisure	30p	61p	103%
Serco Oil	150p	400p	166%
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FAMILY MONEY

BUILDING SOCIETIES

Competitive rates give a better deal

Housebuyers are likely to see another increase in the cost of their mortgages before long. Building society chiefs are meeting on Thursday, two days after the Budget, to decide on a rise in interest rates. They need more money to meet heavy demand for loans.

The problem for the societies was the fall in receipts last month. Building Societies Association figures show that the inflow of money slumped to £474 million from £823 million in January. Net receipts were also depressed by the fact that the societies had to repay £156 million on loans from the money market, which reduced total intake to £300 million.

The demand for mortgages is at the same high level as last year. Loans promised advanced to £2,008 million from £1,671 million in January. Actual loans went up from £1,645 to £1,657.

With the cost of borrowing going up, building societies which offer one rate of interest on all loans, regardless of size, are coming under increasing pressure from sophisticated home-buyers shopping around for the cheapest mortgage.

Such has been the demand at the Woolwich which offers loans at 13.375 across the board, that queues for money are building up and an eight-week wait is on the cards. The society admits that the situation suddenly caught up with it last week.

In some branches of the Woolwich, things have reverted to the bad old days with money being only allocated to existing savers and first-time buyers as a way of rationing supply. The Woolwich says there is an unprecedented demand for mortgages.

The market usually booms by Easter, but things have hotted up early this year. The bad weather in January suppressed demand, but as the sun appears so do the house-buyers.

The Woolwich argues that it does not ration mortgages by price, as do societies which have differential interest rates on large loans so it is on the receiving end of an enormous demand. It is shifting money around its branches, but the eight-week wait is not producing buying and selling chains yet. It hopes that its new Prime account will help to swell funds.

The Woolwich is fairly active on the wholesale money market, which means it can top up its level of receipts to meet demand from borrowers. Like other building societies it needs to lend to live.

It does not want to see mortgage queues, and gone are the days when potential borrowers went cap in hand to their local branch manager begging for a mortgage. The societies sell a product, and they need to attract custom, not turn it away by the prospect of a wait.

At the Nationwide, which also offers flat rate mortgages at 13.375 per cent lending is being expanded and the society says there are few places where borrowers have to queue for money. In London and the south east, where the market is particularly active, some branches may have eight-week queues, but the Nationwide is increasing its lending over the next three months to cope with demand.

Local branch managers decide how to allocate resources within their regions, and money is shifted around as needed. The society steps in to re-allocate

money regionally on a monthly basis if quotas are not being met. It likes to keep regional allocations intact as this keeps its spread of investment on an even keel. On the whole, branch managers only tighten up on lending requirements to control a rampant market.

The Abbey National operates a different system: a mortgage is offered and buyers are told when the money will be forthcoming. The society aims to tie this to the completion date. It has enough money in hand to deal with demand at the moment.

The same story emerges from the Halifax, whose chairman said last year that he was determined to end mortgage queues. The Halifax accounts for 20 per cent of building society business, but it can meet demand for money.

It is not offering the cheapest mortgages in the business, particularly at the upper end of the market, but reckons it has a fine balance between supply and demand.

The Halifax says it can offer mortgages to non-savers so long as they do not want a 100 per cent loan. The society is not adjusting quotas because of one month's poor receipts, but has instead gone to the wholesale money market for a syndicated loan of £100 million, so money should not be in short supply.

It is costing the societies a great deal of money to top up cash from the money markets, and they argue that rates will have to go up to cope with the seemingly unending demand for home loans. People still believe that interest rate rises are short-term and that things will be better.

Judith Hantley

Comparison of Mortgage Rates for Loans over £30,000

	Repayment Mortgage (% rate)					
	£30,001-£35,000	£35,001-£40,000	£40,001-£45,000	£45,001-£50,000	£50,001-£55,000	£55,001-£60,000
Halifax	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00
Abbey National	13.75	13.75	13.75	13.75	13.75	13.75
Nationwide	12.875	12.875	12.875	12.875	12.875	12.875
Leeds Permanent	13.50	13.50	13.75	13.75	13.75	13.75
Woolwich	12.875	12.875	12.875	12.875	12.875	12.875
National & Provincial	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50
Anglia	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.75	13.75	13.75
Alliance	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00
Bradford & Bingley	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.75	13.75
Leicestershire	13.75	13.75	13.75	13.75	13.75	13.75
Britannia	13.25	13.25	13.25	13.25	13.25	13.25
Chesterham Goldloan	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50
Bristol & West	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50
Yorkshire	13.75	13.75	13.75	14.00	14.00	14.00
Gateway	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00
Northern Rock	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00

Information prepared by Cheltenham & Gloucester Building Society. Rates as at February 1.

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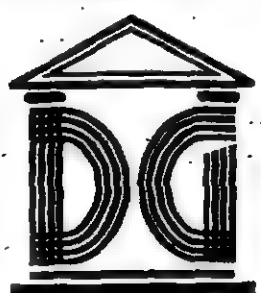
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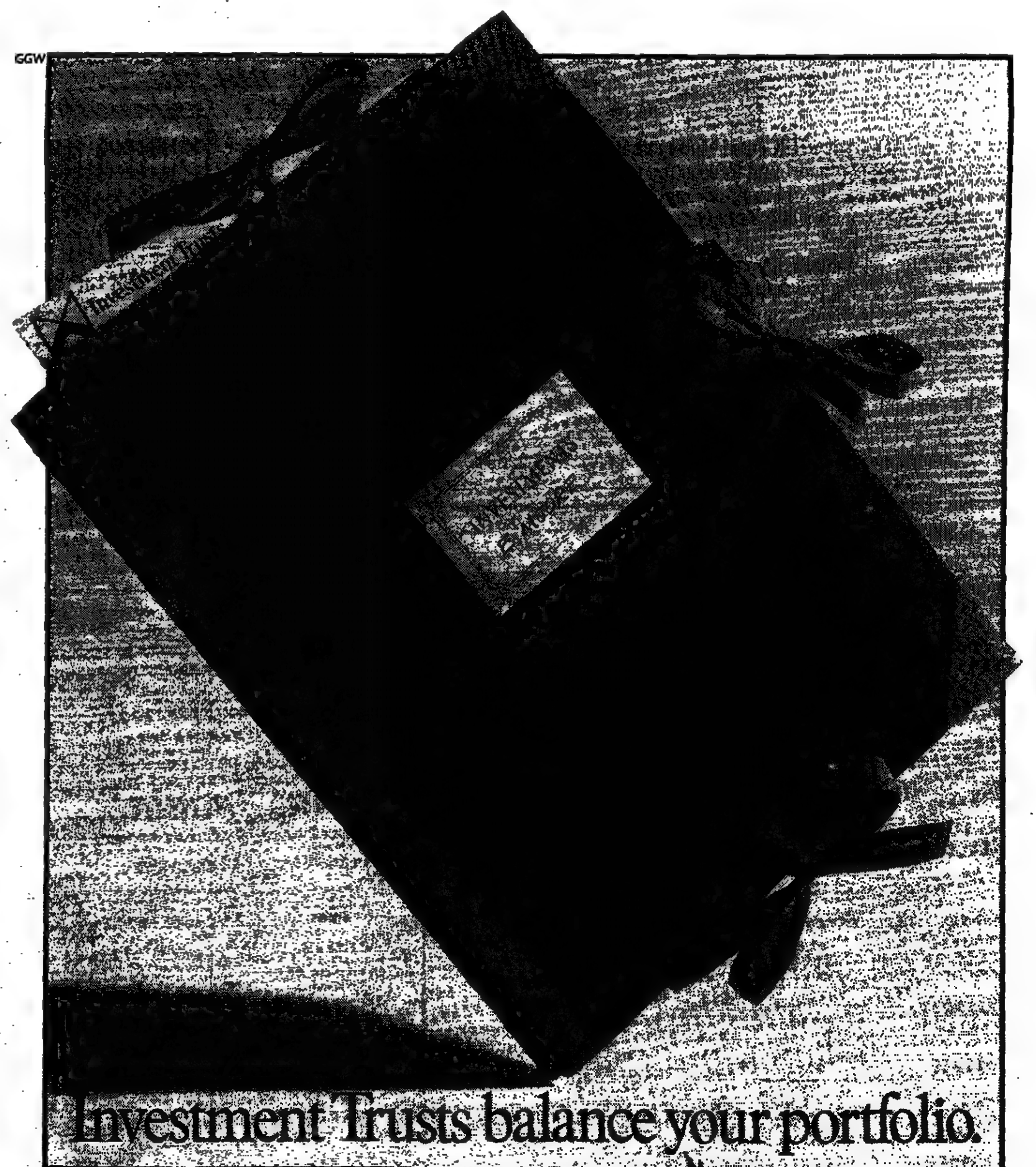
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Piggott opts out of Lincoln

Aonoch, third in Cheltenham's Waterford Crystal Stayer Hurdle on Tuesday, makes a speedy reappearance at Lingfield today.

JOCKEYS: S J O'Neill 15 winners from 95 rides, 15.8%; G McCourt 6 from 38, 15.8%.

roughly 30,000 scored a convincing success in the first division of the Marston Novices' Hurdle at Wolverhampton yesterday. The four-year-old won two races on the flat last season and was trained by Dick Hern for the Queen, and this was only his second race over hurdles.

BBC

Televised: 1 31 20 2 351

[illegible]

7 Bold Yeoman, 16 Woodlands Lad

FORME: BOLD YEOMAN	later test time out in January; earlier (11-3) 4d	0110	BEEN MUGGED (2)	D Gancio 9-11-5	Smith-Eccles
Langfield winner from MANTON CASTLE (11-7) (3m Ch, 24,612, soft,		0109	EASY STEED S Penmore	7-10-13	
dec 8, 5 ran). CORBIERE 10d 4th (12-7) to Golden Krol (10-3) over 3m		1413	PADDYBORO J Grlford 7-10-11		F McInt-2s
last time; earlier (11-1) 11 2nd of 7 to Lucky Vase (11-7) at Cheshamham		0249	SPANISH GOD C Papham 10-10-10		S Power 11
4m Ch; 25,828, good to soft, Jan 2, to MCKENSON (10-10) 11 Windsor		0460	DEEP RIDGE Mrs M Rimel 7-10-10		P Lundy

of 11 to Ballymoran (10-2) at Warwick
5).
BAGNAC PRINCESS.

2.35 GRAHAM OAKLAND HANDICAP	
HURDLE (£2,048; 2m) (15)	
5	0402 BROAD BEAM (D) Mrs M Russell 5-11-7 S Marsh
9	0362 TANGERS (D) Mrs A Russell 5-11-5 S Marsh
19	2/0p2 LEWESDON PRINCE R Stakeney 8-10-0 3 Morchard
20	4003 QUITE HOT (B) N Aytle 6-10-0 M Aytle
23	0042 ITALIAN AFFAIR C Holmes 9-10-0 A Webb
24	0/21-1 ESTRALTA R Hodges 7-10-0 Sunk

1984: No corresponding race.

MOUNTAIN MAN (D) R Brazington 9-
MARCELLINO (D) Mrs T Pilkington 9-

18	1000	CORNISH GRANITE (CD) M Pope 7-10-11	P Leach	4	0043	BACKLOG J Dalton 7-11-9	J Southern
20	1000	END OF THE ROAD (CD) B King 5-10-9	S Smith Eccles	5	0048	BLAZON (S) M Saldern 5-11-5	J Southern
21	1000	MOLAN LAKE (CD) O'Neill 8-10-9	J Southern	6	430-0	CAPTAIN COURAGE D Barons 7-11-5	G Newman
22	0002	GLASGOW CENTRAL (CD) B Peeling 5-10-7	Mr P Morgan	7	0004	CAPTAIN PPR O Nicholson 5-11-5	P Soudemore
				8	0004	CELTIC GAMES J Cork 6-11-9	

APPLANTE R Army 10-10-4
APPALACHIAN (D) C Miller 6-10-0 ...
BALI GEORGE (D) P M Taylor 7-10-0

23	4401	PRINCE'S DRIVE (by B) 7:10-7:10	A Higgins	19	00-30	SAYING BY J Jenkins 7-11-5	
23	00p0	LITTLE SARK M Eddy 7-10-0	A Higgins	20	0020	SATANTILLER H Dale 8-11-8	Susan Whiton 7
		1984:Dicks Folly 5-2-7 S Earle (20-1)H Dodge 12 ran.		22	234	TIMBUS M McCurt 7-11-4	N Groves 7
		11-4 Broad Beam, 4 Glasgow Central, 5 Wild Acorn, 6 Mountain		23	030-0	WOODLAND GENERATOR P Pritchard 6-11-5	G Mann
		Man, 8 Magic Mink, End Of The Road, 10 Cornish Granite, 12 Tanned		24	0-0	CRACKMORE LASS J Diamond 5-11-0	R Hoare
		Walk 16 copers.		25	0	DOWNING MANDATE A Davison 5-11-0	

HE AND HOUNDS NOVICE HU
: 3m) (20)
AUSTRIAN GOSPEL: B. 1914-1915

1 000/ AUSTRALIAN COASTAL P Bowdler 7-11-5 Mr J Liney
2 000/ CELTIC RAIDER Mrs M Pamel 5-11-5 Mrs Morehead
3 000/ DYLAN'S PRIDE D Barons 6-11-5 G Newman

4 Backlog, 5 Captain Courage, 11-2 Captain Phv, 6 La Santhos, 3
Royal Gambit, 10 Folkland, Woodland Generator, 12 Timsun, Seeling B,

33 000/ KUDU KING B Cambridge 5-10-0 Mr J Cambridge 4
34 000/ RACHMI, ROBERT, 000 J Harrison 6-11-0

ood
SERIES CONDITIONAL LOCKE

1 0040 CLEVER ANG (H) (D) 8 Forsay 5-11-7 N Fearn 7
 10-00 RED RIDDLE (D) R Jeffrey 5-11-7 Brough 7
 ppap BOUNDLESS SPIRIT J Townsend 5-11-7 Sharon James 7
 3 0220 SAUNTSIDE M Hurdice 5-11-7 R Williams 7

HUNGARIAN PRINCE W Clay 5-11-0
MOON MELODY Ron Thompson 4-11-0 .

14	0033	PICKET LINE W Clay 5-11-0		16	4006	MOOR CREAK (B) F Felgate 11-10-5	S Johnson
17	00	APRIL GEM D Burchell 5-10-9	D Burchell 7	17	4004	NATIVE BREAK (C) M Wykes 8-10-2	J Whire
18	00	GILLIE'S WAFFLE J Oogrove 4-10-9		21	3040	TIERNEE T SW 7-10-0	G Williams 7
19	F-00	GOOSE GREEN Mrs D Williams 5-10-9	S	22	piippo	BOSSALL P Brooms 9-10-0	
20	Op00	ROBERTS GIRL R Hodges 5-10-9	S Earle				
22	00	SOLETTA M Castelli 5-10-9	K Traylor 7				

1984: Mount Oliver 5-10-0 M Williams (4-1) M Scudamore 12 ran.

1 Melody, 3 Picket Line, 4 Wansum Lass, 10 Bad Bopla, 12 April Gam, 16 others.

Uttoxeter selections
By Mandarin

Master Terzel. 4.15 Tarn. 4.45
 eely's selection: 4.15 Tarn.

2.45 INGESTRE CHALLENGE CUP (Handicap chase:
£1,735; 2m) (9)
1 1634 FALKLAND PALACE (D) D Gandolfo S-12-5 J White
18 013/0 STAN'S PET P Bevan 7-10-0 M Stronge
19 2-000 LE TOUQUET R Martop 5-10-0
22 4039 NONSTOP P O'Connor 5-10-0
23 0000 TROPWEN WINBOURNE Mrs J Evans 5-10-0
24 00/0p DARK HOPE T Bill 8-10-0 M Brisbourne

DOONALLY (D) R Hodges 9-11-6
NORTH YARD (D) R House 9-11-5
VALE CHALLENGE (D) P Felgate 11-1

14	0-000	HILLY WAY	D	P O'Connor	15-10-5	M Hatch
15	0-000	CRACK A JOKE	D	M Eccles	6-10-4	M Charles
17	2-00p	SALLY'S CAROUSEL	P	Bryan	11-10-0	-

1984: Royal Mead 7-11-8 S Monstead (3-1 fav) Mrs M Rimmel 9 ran.
5-2 Steve Bracken, 3 Falkland Palace, 4 North Yard, 5 Donsley, 7

KES CHALLENGE CUP
E (£1,793: 3m) (17)

3	041p	COCKBOORE KINTWEAR (D) A Jarvis 9-11-7	20	0343	BALUCH (B) D B Proce 4-10-10	R Strong
4	0004	BLAKE (C) W Casy 8-11-3	21	3306	ELUSIVE SPIRIT Mrs M Romell 5-10-10	A Sherpe
5	4040	ALFIE DICKINS R Hornstead 7-10-12	23	0300	SPIRMIANO Mrs W Sykes 6-10-8	J White
11	0011	MOORE PUPIL O D'Neill 5-10-8 (6 ex)	25	0040	VALLEY JUSTICE C Trestine 5-10-8 (10 ex)	
12	0000	SHIRLEY GROVE (C) P Bryan 7-10-6	26	4401	LUCHIES F Jordan 4-10-8	R Hyon
			29	0300	CRINDEN BAY P Falcate 5-10-8	T Woolley 7

LONE RAIDER J Harris 8-10-0
RAWDY J Spearing 7-10-0
CAMERO BOY (B) W Citty 8-10-0

22 0003 GO TO SLEEP Mrs S Clough 5-10-0 W Hayes 7
28 0010 BLARE C Tratone 7-10-0
29 p-000 FAIR CITY F Gibson 8-10-0
30 0022 HUNTLESS (BF) H Jackson 10-10-0
42 0043 OLIVER ANTHONY N Gaselee 5-10-3 V McKevitt
44 0-00 ANTONY LADY Mrs A Finch 5-10-2
1884: Sr Lucky 5-10-4 R Stronge (11-11 C Crossley 19 ran.
5 Driven Snow, 8 Consonrion, 7 Blusive Sprit, 8 Lucetes,

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 9.30am-10.00 Perspex
 11.30-12.00 Crafts Made Simple.
 1.00pm Just Our Luck. 1.25 Welsh
 2.30-3.00 Farming Diary. 2.30 Big
 Match. 3.15 Scorecard and Mrs R.
 4.10-4.30 Cartoon. 5.30-6.30 Fall
 11.30 Clancy Brothers Concert.
 12.30am Julian of Norwich. Closed

CENTRAL As London except
9.25am Watford, V.
9.30-10.00 Flying King. 11.30-12.00
Crafts Made Simple. 1.00pm Start
1.30-2.00 Here and Now. 2.30 Big
Match. 3.15 Film: Brenda Starr (J.
Johns). 5.30-6.30 Return of the Sals
11.30 Clancy Brothers Concert.

YORKSHIRE As London Ex
9.25am-10.00
11.00 Crafts Made Simple. 11.30-
Farming Diary. 1.00pm-1.15 Smur
2.30 Cartoon. 2.45-4.30 Film: Miss

BORDER As London except:
9.25am Gardening
9.55-10.00 Border Diary, 11.30-12.30 Crafts Made Simple, 1.00pm Pro Match, 2.30-2.00 Farming Outlook, 2.30-3.30 March, 3.15 Clancy Brothers Reunited Concert, 4.15-4.30 Cartoon, 5.30-6.00 Fall Guy, 6.30 Movie Makers, 12.30 Curling 12.40 Closedown.

SCOTTISH As London except:
9.25am 8.30 Cn

TSW As London except: Starter 11.00 Cr and am-10.00. Look 11.00 Cr and am-10.00. Made Simple 11.25 Look and Cr and am-10.00. 11.30-12.00 Farming Outlook. 2.30 Cr and am-10.00. Current 2.30 Glen Michael Concert. 4.00 Cr and am-10.00. Scoopsport 4.30 Supersport. 5.00-6.00 Cr and am-10.00. Bullseye 11.30 Late Call. 11.35 A Cr and am-10.00. Gaelic 12.05am Curling.

Brothers Concert, 11.30 Darts, 12
Postscript, Closedown

ULSTER As London except:
 10.00am-10.45 *Mor*
Worship, 11.30-12.00 *Crafts made*
 simple 1.00pm *Advice With Anne*
Hales, 1.15 *Canon in the Kitchen*
 2.00 *Farming Ulster* 2.30 *Big Mat*
 3.15-4.30 *Film: Home to Stay (Hed*
Fonda), 5.30-6.30 *Chips*, 11.30 *Ja*
11.55 Sports results, 12.00 *News*

GRANADA As London except:
 9.25am *Miniatur*
Chess Masterpieces, 9.35-10.00
Wides

GRAMPYAN At London's excellent Capital Scaur, 10.30-11.00 Personal for 11.30-12.00 Farm to Made Simple. 1.00pm Farming Outlook, 1.30-2.00 Happy Days. 3.00 Smurfs. 3.15-4.00 Brothers Conant. 4.15 Scooby-Doo. 4.30-5.00

Supergran. 8.00-8.30 Bullsaya. 1
Police Squad. 12.05am Curling. 1
Reflections, Closedown.

Saturday

Weekend television and radio programmes
Summaries: Peter Dear and Peter Davalle

Sunday

BBC 1

- 6.45 Open University. Unit 8.25.
6.50 Roobarb, told by Richard Briers (r). 8.35 Battle of the Planets. Animated science fiction adventures (r).
9.00 Saturday SuperStore, managed by Mike Reed. The programme includes the result of the national talent contest: footballer Frank Stapleton; Bobbly Charlton coaching the worst football team; performances by Strawberry Switchblade and Bryan Adams. Plus, Paul Young, Virgin boss Richard Branson and the youngest sailor to complete a single handed crossing of the Atlantic, 17-year-old David Sandeman. 12.12 Weather.
12.15 Grandstand, introduced by Desmond Lynam. The line-up is: 12.20 Football focus with Bob Wainman; 12.55 News headlines; 12.55 Boxing from Granby Hills, Leicester; 1.25, 1.55 and 2.30 Racing from Chepstow; 1.40 and 2.10 Hockley: the Norwich Union Championship Final; 2.45 Rugby Preview; 2.55 Rugby Union: England versus Scotland at Twickenham and highlights of the Wales and Ireland games in Cardiff; 4.40 First score.
5.05 News with Moira Stuart. Weather. 5.15 Sport/Regional news.
5.20 Doctor Who. The second and final part of the adventure, Timestash (CeeFax).
5.35 Jim'll Fix It. Among those for whom Jimmy Savile makes sense come true are an 11-year-old who reads the news with Sue Lawley and two nine-year-olds who have a romantic candlelit dinner.
6.40 The Laughter Show presented by Les Dennis and Dustin Gee. Their guests are comedian Richard Price and the clowning Black Abbotts.
7.15 One by One. Part 11 of the 12-episode series and Donald Turner has problems with a sick terrier whose owner receives a spirit message from a famous author (CeeFax).
7.25 Dynasty. Fallon's happiest day of his life turns into a disaster, while Kirby tries to kill Alexis (CeeFax).
8.50 Berenice. A party guest of rock star Boy Buckley falls overboard from a yacht and drowns. Statements from witnesses point to an accident but Berenice is convinced that it was murder (CeeFax) (r).
9.45 News and sport. With Moira Stuart.
10.00 Film: Three Days of the Condor (1975) starring Robert Redford, Faye Dunaway, Cliff Robertson and Max Von Sydow. Secret Service adventure with Redford in the role of Turner, a lowly CIA agent who is the sole survivor when members of a CIA research branch are savagely murdered. On the run from the killers in New York he appeals for help to his Agency chief only to discover that there is a traitor in the department. Directed by Sydney Pollack.
11.55 Weather.

TV-am

- 6.15 Good Morning Britain, presented by Henry Kelly, begins with a cartoon. News at 6.30, 7.00 and 8.00; a discussion on photography at 8.35; sport at 7.10 and 7.30; an oyster opening race at 7.30; The guests included Pam Ayres and Frank Carson.
8.30 The Wide Awake Club.
9.25 LWT Information. 9.30 Cartoon Time. 9.35 Scooby, Scooby and Yabba Doo. Cartoon series. 10.00 No 73. Entertainment for the young. 11.20 The Fall Guy. Another adventure for the stunt-man turned bounty hunter, Colt Seavers.
12.15 World of Sport introduced by Steve Rider. The line-up is: 12.20 World Cup Ski-ing: the Men's Downhill from Aspen and the Women's Downhill from Sunshine, Alberta; 12.45 News; 12.50 On the Ball; 1.25 Ice Speedway from Assen; 1.40 The ITV Five: the 1.45, 2.15 and 2.45 from Lingfield and the 2.00 and 2.30 from Newcastle; 3.00 Heavyweight Boxing: from the Riviera Hotel, Las Vegas, Michael Dokes v Randall Cobb and "Bonerasher" Smith against Tony Tubbs; 3.45 Half-time scores and reports; 4.00 News; 4.15 Results.
5.00 News. 5.05 Blackwaters.
5.35 Robin of Sherwood. Episode two of the six-part series and the not-so-merry-men anxiously await the return of the Sheriff to the castle as do a Jewish moneylender and his daughter (Oracle).
6.40 The Fame Game. Talent show presented by Tim Brooke-Taylor with Stan Boardman.
7.20 All Star Secrets. Michael Parkinson's guests are Christopher Bigsby, William Franklyn, Lulu, Kenneth Williams and Barbara Windsor (Oracle).
7.50 The Price is Right. Game show presented by Leslie Crowther.
8.50 News and sport.
9.05 Aspel and Company. Michael Aspel's guests are Telly Savalas, Felicity Kendal and Mike Watwood.
9.50 Boxing. Pat Cowdell defends his European superheavyweight title against Carlos Hernandez of Spain at the Aston Villa Leisure Centre; and Larry Holmes defends his World Heavyweight title for the last time - he says. His opponent is David Niyozov.
11.05 London news headlines followed by Auf Wiedersehen, Pet. Dennis on the look out for a retreat so that he can spend some time alone with his girlfriend (r) (Oracle).
12.05 The Clancy Brothers and Tommy Makem. A reunion concert from the Ulster Hall in Belfast.
1.05 News from London. The Moodists in concert.
2.05 Night Thoughts.



John Reed: The Mikado centenary concert (Radio 2, 7.30 pm). And, right, Marion Brandt: Viva Zapata (Channel 4, 1.55 pm)



BBC 2

- 6.25 Open University. Unit 3.10.
6.30 Film: Radio Parade of 1935 (Black and white and colour) (1934) starring Will Hay and Clifford Mollison. Comedy about an ailing radio station. Directed by Arthur Woods.
4.40 Film: Come Blow Your Horn (1963) starring Frank Sinatra, Tony Bill and Lee J. Cobb. A comedy, based on a play by Neil Simon, about a playboy bachelor who welcomes his kid brother to his apartment only to regret it when the younger man seems to be more successful in attracting the ladies. Directed by Bud Yorkin.
6.30 The Sky at Night. Patrick Moore with news of when and where to observe Halley's Comet (r).
6.50 News and sport. Weather.
7.05 France Actualite. The final film of the series and French people talk about themselves (subtitled) (r).
7.30 Rugby Special. Highlights of this afternoon's matches between England and Scotland and Wales and Ireland.
8.35 Music from the Northern Lands. The BBC Welsh Symphony Orchestra, leader Desmond Bradley, conductor Andrew Davis, in a concert of Russian and Finnish music - Brodski's Polovian Dances, Shostakovich's Piano Concerto No 2, Op 10 (the soloist is John Lill) and Sibelius's Symphony No 2 in D.
10.00 Blott on the Landscape. The final episode and Blott's efforts at preventing the building of the motorway duty even a plot of the SAS sent to wipe Blott out of the Lodge (r) (CeeFax).
10.55 Harry Goes to... Dublin where, tonight, in the second of three programmes shown on consecutive nights, Russell Harty watches Bob Geldof.
11.25 Film: November Night (1978). Andrzej Wajda's version of a famous Polish patriotic verse drama in which figures from Greek mythology play alongside a group of Polish soldiers plotting in the Warsaw of 1830 the overthrow of the occupying Russian. With Jan Nowicki and Jerzy Stuhr (English subtitles). Ends at 1.25.
12.50 Closedown.

CHANNEL 4

- 1.05 Everybody Here. (r).
1.30 The Making of Britain. Dr John Peel examines the medieval origins of law and order.
1.55 Film: Viva Zapata! (1952) starring Marlon Brando, Jean Peters and Anthony Quinn. A biography of the celebrated Mexican revolutionary, Emiliano Zapata. Directed by Elia Kazan.
4.00 Film: The Invisible Menace (1938) starring Boris Karloff and Marie Wilson. Karloff plays a villain supervising construction work on a United States Army island establishment who becomes the chief suspect when the body of a murdered officer is discovered. Directed by John Farrow.
5.05 Brookside. (r).
6.00 The Other Side of the Tracks. Record producer Richard Perry is interviewed by Paul Gambaccini.
7.00 News summary and weather followed by Union World in which Anne Lester reports from the United States and Canada on disturbing evidence emerging from statistics showing the number of deformed births by women who used VDTs while working when pregnant (postponed from last Saturday).
7.30 Credo. John Stapleton talks to the Bishop of Durham, the Rt Rev David Wilson, about the church's alternative economic policies to those of the Government.
8.30 My World and Welcome to It. Starring William Windom as cartoonist and writer John Monroe whose flights of fancy lead him to mix his cartoon characters with real people. Based on the writings of James Thurber.
9.00 Edward Heath: The Man Who Went to the Country. Peter Williams talks to the former Conservative prime minister.
10.00 Hill Street Blues. Fay Furley makes parody herself when she presides a young woman to bring charges against her violent lover.
10.55 Kias Me Deadly (1955) starring Ralph Meeker, Albert Dekker and Paul Stewart. A Mike Hammer mystery. Directed by Robert Aldrich.
12.50 Closedown.

BBC 1

- 6.45 Open University. Unit 8.50.
6.55 The Flumps. (r). 8.10 Taking Stock. Part one of a series on being aged 50 in the Eighties (r). 8.35 Electronic Office. The last programme of the series examines what is being done to "humanise" today's technology (r).
10.00 Aalen Magazine. 10.30 Switch on to English. Learning the language by watching popular television programmes. 10.55 Greek Language and People. Part one: ordering drinks (r).
11.20 Lent Service from the chapel of Wesley College, Bristol.
12.05 Mr Smith's Indoor Garden. Part four: plants from pips, seeds and tops (r). 12.30 Farming. 12.55 Weather. 12.55 Magic Roundabout (r).
1.00 This Week Next Week, presented by David Dimbleby. The guests are John Selwyn Gummer, John Smith and Ian Wigglesworth.
2.00 EastEnders. (r) (CeeFax).
3.00 Dad's Army. Captain Mainwaring and his man go away to a week-end camp and the captain decides that the officers should be segregated from the other ranks (r).
3.35 Some Mothers Do 'Av 'Em. Betty is five months into her pregnancy and she persuades Frank that he should attend a fathers' class (r).
4.05 Top Gear includes William Woolford testing the Sinclair CS and its rivals (r).
4.35 Bonanza. The Younger brothers return after serving a 12-year jail sentence.
5.25 The Pickwick Papers. Part 11 (of 12) and Mr Pickwick is an itinerant wife, deserted by her husband and left to cope by herself with three young children. Directed by Dick Lowry.
5.50 Holiday. Anne Gregg reports from Norway. John Carter from Istanbul and Cliff Michelson from the more prosaic Leeds and Liverpool (CeeFax).
6.30 News with Moira Stuart. Weather.
6.40 Songs of Praise from Downpatrick parish church (CeeFax).
7.15 Last of the Summer Wine. The elderly trio volunteer to run ivy's cafe when she decides to have a day off. Last in the series (CeeFax).
7.45 Juliet Bravo. Inspector Longton and a colleague are held at gunpoint in her office (CeeFax) (r).
8.35 Mastermind. The specialist subjects are the poetry of John Donne; BBC radio comedy series from 1950; the life and works of Carl Nielsen; and European history, 1815-1900.
9.05 News with Moira Stuart. Weather.
9.20 That's Life. Consumer affairs programme.
10.05 The Rock Gospel Show. The final programme of the series about the art of lobbying Parliament.
11.05 International Darts. Wales against England.
11.55 Weather.
1.20 Night Thoughts.

TV-am

- 6.45 Good Morning Britain, presented by David Frost. 7.02 Rub-a-Dub-Tub for the very young; news at 8.00; cartoon at 8.02; John Wells reviews the newspapers at 8.40; Mother's Day messages at 8.50; David Frost interview at 9.02.
9.25 LWT Information. 9.30 Crafts Made Simple. Plasticine modelling (r). 10.00 Morning Worship from the Chapel of Trinity and All Saints College, Horsforth, near Leeds. 10.45 Madonna and Child. Oliver Hunkin examines some of the world's finest studies of young motherhood.
11.00 Lark. Niam McAlister spends a day with multiple sclerosis sufferer, Maureen Hutchings; and Rosalie Wilkins talks to Valerie Lang who has cerebral palsy. 11.30 Copeing. How 20-year-old Paul copes with unemployment.
12.00 Weekend World. Brian Walden examines the struggle over education that lies behind the teachers' dispute. 1.00 Progress Race.
1.15 The Big Match. Highlights from two First Division games.
2.00 Encounter. The Rev Professor Moynihan Merchant argues that the Christian Church needs modern images by contemporary artists to replace the traditional statuary.
2.30 London news headlines followed by The Smurfs.
2.45 Film: Missing Children: A Mother's Story (1982). A made-for-television drama about a woman who is deserted by her husband and left to cope by herself with three young children. Directed by Dick Lowry.
3.30 Supergran. (Oracle).
5.00 Bullseye. Darts and general knowledge game.
5.30 Hart to Hart. The millionaire and his wife are held at gunpoint by a murderer.
6.30 News.
6.40 Highway. Sir Harry Secombe is on Station Island, in the middle of Lough Derg.
7.15 The Practice. Drama serial set in a modern health centre in the north of England (Oracle).
7.45 Game for a Laugh.
8.45 Cover Her Face. Episode five of the six-part drama starring Roy Marsden as Adam Delgish, investigating the murder of Sally Judy (Oracle).
9.45 News.
10.00 Splitting Image. Topical satire moulded by clever but wicked latex mouths.
10.30 The South Bank Show. The Second Street dance company perform Sibohan Davies's Silent Partner.
11.30 London news headlines followed by Broadline Britain which examines the reasons why, despite the welfare state, there are still many people living in poverty (r).
12.25 Hardestcase and McCormick investigate unsolved crimes committed some time ago.
1.20 Night Thoughts.



Juliet Fischer and Michelle Smith dance in Sibohan Davies's ballet Silent Partners: South Bank Show (TV, 10.30 pm)

BBC 2

- 6.25 Open University. Unit 1.55.
1.55 International Darts. Wales against England.
2.25 Horizon: Eureka! The prizes and the pitfalls for the private inventor (r).
3.15 The Great Art Collection. The final programme of the series and Edward Mullins comments on Watteau's 'The Island of Cythera' and Boucher's 'Girl on the Couch'; Anita Brookner describes Vigas-Lebrun's 'Self-Portrait with her Daughter'.
4.45 Bridge Club. Improve your game with Jeremy Flint and members of the Bristol Bridge Club.
4.10 Master Photographers. Peter Adam with the 90-year-old Jacques-Henri Lartigue, still taking pictures for French Vogue, who began his life long obsession with the camera more than 80 years ago (r).
4.45 International Darts. Further coverage from St David's Hall, Cardiff, of the game between Wales and England.
6.00 News Review. (subtitled).
6.30 The Money Programme. Includes an item on Northern Dancer, the American horse that commands a million dollar stud fee.
7.15 In Search of the Trojan War. Part four of Michael Wood's investigations into whether or not Homer's famous story was fact or fiction examines the role of Helen - did she really exist and if so was she actually carried off by the love-lorn Trojan prince, Paris?
8.15 Favourite Things. Roy Plomley in conversation with Ian Bohman.
8.45 Harry Goes to... Dublin where he spends St Patrick's night in the company of a group of Irish priests.
9.15 Did You See...? The Secret State. Television and Wogan are discussed by Margaret Matheson, John Gai and Clive James.
10.05 The Executioner's Song. Part one of a two-episode drama based on Norman Mailer's biography of Gary Gilmore. The story begins in 1976 when Gilmore is released on parole from a federal prison and joins his cousin in at town in Ohio where he falls in love with a 19-year-old mother of two, Nicole Baker. (Part two next Sunday). Ends at 11.45.
12.45 Closedown.

CHANNEL 4

- 1.05 Irish Angel. Emyr Dorian in conversation with the Roman Catholic primate of All Ireland Cardinal Tostan O'Malley.
1.30 Face the Press. Eddy Shah, chairman of the Messenger Newspaper Group, is questioned by Susan Cameron of The Financial Times and Robert Taylor of The Observer.
2.00 Question of Economics. Part 1an examines whether or not full employment can ever again be a reality.
2.25 Film: Jane Aranya (The Middle Man) (1975). Drama about a young Indian man from the middle classes who sets himself up as a middle-man and soon learns to use the twin evils of bribery and corruption. Bengali dialogue with English subtitles. Directed by Satyajit Ray.
4.50 Dadamari: The Kiss. (r).
5.00 The Ancestor Naturalist. Gerald and Anne Durrell on a photographic safari in the Umfolosi game reserve (r).
5.30 News summary and weather followed by The Business Programme. An examination of the methods used by both large and small companies to try and make their voices heard at Westminster in the hope of influencing the Budget.
6.15 Basketball. Worthing against Solent. The winners of this game go to Wembley.
7.15 Fragile Earth. A documentary about the Pantanal in south-west Brazil, one of the richest wetlands in the world (r).
8.20 Super Trouper. The salute to a old-time music hall includes Bill Pertwee as Max Miller.
9.20 Gullfart. Part one of an eight-part programme history of the Spanish gull.
9.50 Clive Esau. Esau talks to former Edinburgh Film Festival director, Lynda Miles.
10.35 City General. Part five of the oral history of Stoke's City General Hospital.
11.10 Film: The Lodger (1944) starring Laird Cregar and Merle Oberon. Thriller about a mysterious character who takes lodgings in London's Whitechapel area at the time Jack the Ripper begins to become a household name. Directed by John Brahm.
12.45 Closedown.

Radio 4

- On long wave, 1 also VHF stereo.
5.55 Shipping. 6.00 News. 6.10 Shipping. 6.30 News. 6.45 Shipping. 6.55 Shipping. 7.00 News. 7.10 Shipping. 7.15 On Your Mark. 7.45 In Perspective. 7.50 Down to Earth. 8.00 News. 8.10 Shipping. 8.15 On Your Mark. 8.45 Yesterday in Parliament. 8.57 Weather. Travel.
9.00 News.
9.05 Breakaway (Terry routes to France).
9.50 News Stand. Jonathan Power's review of the weekly magazines.
10.00 The Week in Westminster. With Peter Riddell.
10.30 Pick of the Week.
1.30 From Our Own Correspondent. 1.35 News. 1.40 Shipping. 1.45 News. 1.50 Shipping. 1.55 News. 2.00 Shipping. 2.05 News. 2.10 Shipping. 2.15 News. 2.20 Shipping. 2.25 News. 2.30 Shipping. 2.35 News. 2.40 Shipping. 2.45 News. 2.50 Shipping. 2.55 News. 3.00 Shipping. 3.05 News. 3.10 Shipping. 3.15 News. 3.20 Shipping. 3.25 News. 3.30 Shipping. 3.35 News. 3.40 Shipping. 3.45 News. 3.50 Shipping. 3.55 News. 4.00 Shipping. 4.05 News. 4.10 Shipping. 4.15 News. 4.20 Shipping. 4.25 News. 4.30 Shipping. 4.35 News. 4.40 Shipping. 4.45 News. 4.50 Shipping. 4.55 News. 5.00 Shipping. 5.05 News. 5.10 Shipping. 5.15 News. 5.20 Shipping. 5.25 News. 5.30 Shipping. 5.35 News. 5.40 Shipping. 5.45 News. 5.50 Shipping. 5.55 News. 6.00 Shipping. 6.05 News. 6.10 Shipping. 6.15 News. 6.20 Shipping. 6.25 News. 6.30 Shipping. 6.35 News. 6.40 Shipping. 6.45 News. 6.50 Shipping. 6.55 News. 7.00 Shipping. 7.05 News. 7.10 Shipping. 7.15 News. 7.20 Shipping. 7.25 News. 7.30 Shipping. 7.35 News. 7.40 Shipping. 7.45 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